The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,753—New Series.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1896.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Established 1818.

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COPENHAGEN
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The Best and most Complete Guide in India. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st July,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st "
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th "
B.M. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5263	M. De Horne	17th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

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Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th July, 1896.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	R. Mayer	2,841	500	1st Aug. 1896.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer,

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	G. deGrisogono	4,253	350	7th Aug. 1896
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept. 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon on board of every Steamer.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Aug. 1896

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E. SCARPA,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 21, 1896.

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THE S. S. "NAIRUNG," 2,862 Tons, Captain W. R. WRIGHT, will Sail for MALABAR COAST PORTS, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST and CALCUTTA, on the 31st July, 1896.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
MELBOURNE	4080	Regliano	8th August 1896.
SALAZIE	4255	Chevalier	5th Sept.
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st " "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SYDNEY	Aubert	4,232	30th July.

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 8th August.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

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HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st Aug. at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 30th July noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,993 tons, about the 1st Aug., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about the 31st July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 3rd Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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Bombay, 29th July, 1896.

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LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W., and 27, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

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Cherry "	4 4	2 4	BITTERS—		
Benedictine	7 0	4 0	Angostura (Dr. Siegerts')	...	2 12
Chartreuse Green	9 8	5 0	Orange and Angostura	...	2 4
" Yellow	8 8	4 12	Royal Amaranth	2 13	...
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UNEQUALLED FOR DURABILITY AND CHEAPNESS.

THE FINEST SHIRT IN INDIA.

WHITE CAWNPORE TWILL SHIRTS.

USUAL PRICE, Rs. 1-12 EACH.

SALE PRICE

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ALL PROPORTIONATE SIZES KEPT IN STOCK.

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WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

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Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy, free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

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STOCKTAKING this year having brought to notice the ENORMOUS NUMBER OF WATCHES on hand

THE DIRECTORS OF MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have decided with a view to clearing their old stock, to offer to the Public

DURING THE MONTH OF JULY ONLY

A Large number of HIGH CLASS SERVICEABLE TIMEKEEPERS chiefly of their OWN MAKE in GOLD, SILVER and METAL CASES at a SWEEPING REDUCTION of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the Marked Prices.

All these Watches having been imported from Europe when EXCHANGE was 15 to 20 per cent. higher than at present, and no enhancement of the Prices having been made, this is equivalent to a Reduction of 50 to 55 per cent. on the PRESENT MARKED VALUE OF WATCHES. Each Watch will be thoroughly examined and regulated before delivery, and will carry their usual guarantee.

Constituents in the Mofussil stating a limit of price and particulars as to whether a Gold, Silver or Metal Watch is required, will have special attention.

N.B.—Buyers unable to choose personally have the privilege of exchanging the Watch if on receipt it is not approved of.

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(ESTABLISHED IN LONDON 1815 AND IN INDIA 1842.)
(THE WINE SHIPPERS OF THE EAST.)

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HAMILTON & CO.

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SPECIAL DISCOUNT

FOR

CASH ONLY

on all heavy Goods, such as CLOCKS, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., in order to clear off as much of this class of Stock as possible and to avoid the trouble and expense of forwarding the same to their Calcutta House.

BADHAM,
PILE & CO.,
LD.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS
TAILORING,
NEW GOODS,
BLUE SERGES,
AND
ALL WOOL
FLANNELS
FOR THE PRESENT
SEASON.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle ; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

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FOR SALE.

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Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

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H. JANNI,
Oriental Bank Buildings, Medows Street.

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last of

Rs. 25-0-0 per share	of Rs 500	paid up
" 12-8-0 " "	" " 250	" "
" 6-4-0 " "	" " 125	" "
" 3-2-0 " "	" " 62-8-0	" "
" 1-9-0 " "	" " 31-4-0	" "

free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 25th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 28th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, July 29th, 1896.

NOTICE.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 10 per Share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 25th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 28th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, July 29th, 1896.

NOTICE.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per Share free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 25th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 28th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, July 29th, 1896.

NOTICE.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last of Rs, 25 per Share on the Old Shares, and Rs. 12-8-0 per Share on the New Shares, free of Income Tax. WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 25th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 28th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, July 29th, 1896.

NOTICE,

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per Share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 25th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 28th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, July 29th, 1896.

NOTICE.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per Share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 25th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 28th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, July 29th, 1896.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED), MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL.................. 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCIES :—MURREE. (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,57,360	0	0
Reserves and Rest	"	11,66,292	9	8
Deposits	"	1,04,06,910	7	10
Bills and Acceptances	"	5,86,358	14	2
Sundries	"	1,09,028	13	3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12	11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	21,84,516	2	4
Loans, Bills and Advances	"	1,14,95,568	11	5
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	4,30,622	14	4
Properties and Dead Stock	"	2,32,936	3	7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	"	322,304	13	3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12	11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built C Under Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas, of London

One set of best English Silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English Silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE ICE FACTORY.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Transferee of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, the following property in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to him under an indenture of mortgage and transfer of mortgage respectively, dated the 16th day of March, 1891, and 16th day of October, 1895, in one lot on Thursday, the 13th day of August, 1896, at 4-30 p.m. :—

1stly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or building standing thereon with the compound thereto belonging, situate, lying, and being on the south side of the Baboola Tank Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,490 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. ( ) and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 151, and bounded on the east by the said Baboola Tank Road, on the west by the Coach Factory of J. A. B. DeSouza and Sons, on the north by the said Baboola Tank Road, and on the south by the property of Bapoo Sahib and Bapoo Meeya Jitaker, subject to the terms and conditions mentioned in the indenture of lease, dated the 1st day of November, 1892, and made between Esmail Beg Mahomed of the one part and the mortgagor of the other part.

2ndly.—Three ammonia ice machines complete with all their appliances containing ammonia boilers, condensers, absorbers, pumps, temperatures, exchangers, ice generators, condensing apparatus, cranes, engine donkeys, boilers, water-heaters, shaftings, pulleys, steam pumps, feed pumps, mechanical pools, drilling machine, leather beltings, ice safes, water tanks, spare worms, office furniture, ice cans, big and small, &c., capable of producing 12 tons of ice per day or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their office in Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 30th July, 1896.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., Cash or V. P. P.

SOLE AGENTS:

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MANDALAY-KUNLON RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited from experienced trustworthy Contractors for tunnelling and heavy rock cutting work on this Railway.

The importation charges of a certain limited number of skilled labourers will be paid. Full particulars on application to the Engineer-in-Chief, Maymyo, via Mandalay.

None but experienced men, with some capital, need apply.

Certificates from former employers should accompany applications.

F. R. BAGLEY, M.I.C.E.,
Engineer-in-Chief.

THE CHURCH OF N. S. DE SALVACAO. LOWER MAHIM, DADAR.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is herby given that a General Meeting of the parishioners of the above Church will be held in the Corridor of the said Church, on Sunday next, the 2nd August, 1896, at 11 a. m., for the purpose of appointing a Fabriqueiro and a Committee for the management of the properties and Fund of the Fabrica and for the purpose of appointing Administrators and Wardens for the management of the confraternities and Charitable Funds and properties connected with the abovenamed Church in the place of the persons who are now acting as such Administrators, Wardens and Managers. All parishioners are requested to attend at such meeting.

LITTLE & Co.,

Attorneys for the Committee appointed at the General Meeting of the parishioners of the said Church, held on the 1st March, 1896, as also for the Sub-Committee.
Bombay, 30th July, 1896.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 p.m., on Friday, the 7th day of August, 1896, for the CONSTRUCTION OF A SHOP on Mint Road.

2. Form of Tender, Schedule of Rates, &c., may on payment of Re. 1 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's office, Bombay, 24th July, 1896.

ESPLANADE HOTEL

ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.

REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.

For particulars apply

MANAGER.

TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL,

VICTORIA ROAD,
BYCULLA.

2 minutes from Railway Station and Tramway.

First Class Cuisine. Charges Moderate.

TESTIMONIAL.

WE have been very much pleased with this Hotel. It is cool, clean, and comfortable, and the food is good, and well cooked. The Proprietor is very obliging, and does all he can to please.

(Signed) C. CRESS,
District and Sessions Judge, Mysore.

Proprietor,
I. L. D'AQUIAR.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

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Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000	=	Rs.	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 4,500,000	=	"	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 4,130,000	=	"	8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.

THE PUBLIC are CAUTIONED against AGENTS CLAIMING to be representatives of this LONG-ESTABLISHED COMPANY or to be connected with it, and against all other persons using the name thereof, or similar Names, without authority.

The Offices, Shops, and Godowns of TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, are situated in the following places only —

BOMBAY	Esplande Road
BYCULLA	Bellasis Road.
POONA	Arsenal Road.
MAHABLESHWAR ...	

Th Company has no connection whatever with any Firm or PERSON using a similar name, or any other name than that of "TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED." All accredited Agents of this Company will be provided with a written authority signed by the Manager, and no lists, periodicals, or books are genuine unless they bear the full name of the Company thus;

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 1st August, 1896, at 2-30 p.m., to transact the following business.—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet, made up to 30th June, 1896.

2ND.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect a Director in the place of the retiring one, who is eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th July to 14th August, 1896, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st July, 1896.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8

I have much pleasure in certifying to the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. It is really a blessing to have by you. A few doses is sufficient to check any kind of Fever in the first stage

Bombay, Jan. 15, 1892. J. BARKER.

CAMEL-HAIR BELTING.

REDDAWAY v. BANHAM.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 26TH, 1896.

BY JUDGMENT delivered this day their Lordships unanimously reversed the decision of the Court of Appeal and confirmed the findings of the Jury on the trial of the Action. The questions left to the Jury and their answers thereto were as follows:—

Q. "Does 'Camel-Hair Belting' mean belting made by the Plaintiffs as distinguished from belting made by any other manufacturers?"—A. "YES."

Q. "Or does it mean belting of a particular kind without reference to any particular maker?"—A. "No."

Q. "Do the Defendants so describe their belting as to be likely to mislead purchasers and to lead them to buy the Defendants' belting as and for the belting of the Plaintiffs?"—A. "YES."

Q. "Did the Defendants endeavour to pass off their goods as and for the goods of the Plaintiffs so as to be likely as to deceive purchasers?"—A. "YES."

Their Lordships ordered a Perpetual Injunction, and that the Defendants should pay the costs of the Action and Appeals.

CAUTION:
CAMEL-HAIR BELTING.

MESSRS. REDDAWAY, MANCHESTER, having continuously since the year 1879 applied the term "Camel-Hair" to Belting, such belting having acquired a world-wide reputation, and under that term become universally known as the exclusive manufacture of Messrs. F. Reddaway and Company, certain unscrupulous persons have recently adopted that term to endeavour to pass off their belting as the belting of Messrs. Reddaway and Company. Purchasers and users are warned against this fraud, and are requested to give information to the undersigned as to any cases of deception within their knowledge.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. F. REDDAWAY & Co., LD., MANCHESTER.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL...............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

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Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

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Agent.
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AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

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"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."

"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."

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INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

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LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

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THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

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Chief Agents.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund
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The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors:—
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CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, ESQ.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, ESQ.
W. M. MACAULAY, ESQ.
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ALL,

Who are desirous of effecting

LIFE ASSURANCES

Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the

ORIENTAL

With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values
Immediate Settlement of claims,

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from

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Manager and Actuary

J. J. BORDES' ROYAL MESS BRANDY.

This BRANDY is so well known throughout the Presidency that it has pushed its way on its own merit.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.

The Two Volumes form an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

Volume II. with the Index, will be sold to registered Subscribers at 18 shillings net each with order.

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As soon as Vol. II. is issued the price of the complete work WILL BE RAISED, to £2-12-6.

Subscriptions to be sent to the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or to the MANAGER "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort Bombay.

CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Picus.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident.
7. The 'Aopv' and 'Apwn' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp—and Dor.
THE STONE.
9. Natural Magnets; Meteorities and Beth-Els.
10. The Loadstone Mountain—Crete.
11. 'Mayvns, Medea and Maia—Touch-stone.
12. The Œdipus Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.
THE PILLAR.
15. The Axis a Pillar
16. Divine Names in Lat.
17. The Tat of Ptah—The Tee and Umbrella.
18. The Heavens Palac and its Pillar.
19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.
THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.
22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.
THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.
24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Daphne and Ag Lauros.
27. The Gods of the Druids.
POLAR MYTHS.
1. The Navels—Nave Hearth-fire—Sanctuary
2. The Rock of Ages.
3. The Arcana.
4. The North
5. The Eye of Heaven.
6. The Pole Star.
APPENDIX.
a Additions and Subtractions.
b Skeleton of Argument.
c Lapses and Relapses.

VOLUME II.—(Now in the Press).

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.
THE WHEEL.
1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel.
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune.
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Romaunt of the Rose.
BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.
9. Shoes of Swiftness.
10. Buddha's Footprints.
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Legs o' Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The Suastika.
15. The Labyrinth.
16. The Doric Fret.
17. The Conch-Shell.
18. The Chakra as Weapon.
19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Stone Weapons of the Gods.
21. Ceraunia, Brontia, and Ombria.
DANCING.
22. Circular Worship.
23. Right and Left.
24. Religious Dancing.
25. Leaping.
26. The Sadi.
27. Numa Pompilius.
28. The Dance of the Stars.
29. The "Dancing" Dervishes.
THE SPHERE.
30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-God.
32. The Wings of Kronos
33. Divine Birds.
34. Feathers.
35. The Egg.
36. The Winged Scarab.
SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.
KRONOS AND PTAH.
1. Kronos.
2. The Symbols O, ∩, & ɑ.
3 Fallen Gods.
Polar versus Solar Worship.
5. The White Wall.
6. Argos, Argo, and the Argei.
7. Danae.
8. Seb-Kronos.
THE KABEIROI OR KHABIRIM.
9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally.
11. The Three Kabeiroi.
12. The Two Kabeiroi.
13. The Dioscuri.
14. Corybantes.
15. The Curetes.
16. The Dactyles.
17. The Telchines.
18. The Arvalian Brothers.
HEAVEN'S MYTHS (Resumed).
THE HEAVEN'S-RIVER.
1. The Milky Way.
2. The Bees.
3. The Milky Way (Resumed).
4. The Glyph ∿∿∿
5. Holy Water.
6. Nebulæ and Meteors.
7. Weaving the Veil.
HEAVEN'S (AND AXIS) MYTHS.
THE MOUNTAIN.
1. Atlas.
2. Meru.
3. The Dual Mountain.
4. Holy Mountains generally.
5. Mountain Climbing.
6. Parsi Dakhanas.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Le Pays de Cocagne.
11. The Cone.
POLAR MYTHS.
THE NUMBER SEVEN.
1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Major
3. Thebes.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Maini, Maruts, and Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).
THE SOUTH.
1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus. Also from Volume I.
3. The Tomoye.
UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chinvad Bridge.
3. The Heaven's boa.
4. The Ladder.
WHORLS.
RAGS.
INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1896.

With Portrait of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:— The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 r. c. 1 bon.	1,415xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,300xd
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		780
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	71
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	950
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	715
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	815
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,750
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,070
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,180
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	810
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	670
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	710
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,200
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	672½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	680
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	700
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	890
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	820
Hinginghat Mills	700	500	500	40	630
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	780
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	675
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	620
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	60	1,300
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	900
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	780
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	dvdRs.20	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	270
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,130
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,800	1,000	20	725
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	890
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	930
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	290
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	975
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,270
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	dvRs.120	3,550
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	625
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	2,900
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,910
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	167½
Morarji Gokuldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,400
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	715
Oriental	6,725	625	625	dvdRs20	470
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,425
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	1,050
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,330
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,300
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs80	1,850
Soonderdas	750	1,800	1,000	dvdRs40	1,015
Southern India	2,800	500	500	15	170
Southern Mahratta	1,912	250	250	dvRs12½	410
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	360
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	490
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	762½
Sassoon and Alliance	900	500	500	dvdRs30	750
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co.	980	1,000	1,000	50	670
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	700
Uenishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	995
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	220
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,800	125	125	dv Rs12½	177½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	230
Colaba	500	1,889	1,880	dvdRe15	350
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,370
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	117½
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,160
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	615
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	380
Hinzoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	90
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	390
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	220
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	590
New Indian	6,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	177½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	510
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	380
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co. Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,280
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£18	...	c.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	300		425
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	50	...	115
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 7½	400
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	170
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,500
Do. New Issue	500	875	825	75	1,615
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Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	420	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	728	500	500	50	1,575
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		800	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	[illegible]	260
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	150
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	385
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	20
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100		105
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs22	820
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,070xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		130
Telephone Co.	8,200	25	100	dvd Re1	31½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-1	Nom.
Gold Leaf	„	27-9	
Pekin, bar Gold, old	„	26-14	
Do. do. new	„	26-12	
Australia bar Gold	„	26-14	
Bombay bar Gold	„	26-6	
Sovereigns	„	17-2	
Do. Dragons	„	17	
Silver	„	95-11	
Do.	„	[illegible]	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m. High water, 2-19m., 2-24a. Low water, 7-57m., 8-41a.

B. B. R. A. Society, paper, "The Emperor Akbar and the Parsees," by Mr. R. P. Karkaria, 5-15 p.m.

Temperance Conference, Wilson College, 2nd day, 6 p.m.

Novelty Theatre: Cinematographe, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Armenia entered the dock yesterday.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this afternoon, when Mr. R. P. Karkaria will read a paper on the "Emperor Akbar and the Parsees."

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.—The weekly meeting in connection with the above sports, which was to be held yesterday afternoon, was postponed on account of the heavy rain.

THE CINEMATOGRAPHE.—Professor Lumiere, of the Cinematographe, has granted pass for free admission of the boys of the J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage to his exhibitions on the 30th and 31st instant and 1st and 3rd August.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—A meeting will be held, this evening, at 5-30, in the hall of the New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, when Mirza Mohammed Behbani, Sheikh-ul-Islam-Zadeh, munshi to the Anjuman, will be in attendance to assist members in their conversational efforts.

ACCIDENT TO A MILL-HAND.—Tanoo Bhicaji, a mill-hand, aged forty, residing at Chinchpoogly Road, and employed in the Bombay Cotton Mill, while working in the mill, on Tuesday, accidentally received several serious cuts about the head by the lathe of the carding machine snapping. Tanoo was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment.

PLENTY OF TIMBER AVAILABLE.—Owing to the strong wind that has been prevailing in Bombay for some days past, several trees have been blown down. Besides the 105 trees that had been blown down in the Mahim and Dadar sections up to Monday last, seventy-five more trees have been up-rooted in those divisions during the past two days.

FATAL FALL OFF A TREE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Upper Mahim, regarding the death of a Goanese toddy drawer, named Peter Baptista, aged twenty-four years, residing in an oart, at Lady Jamsetji Road. On Sunday, the deceased went up to a toddy tree, and was descending it, when he suddenly lost his hold and fell down, sustaining serious internal injuries. He was removed to his hut, where he died on Tuesday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ALLEGED ROBBERY AT MAZAGON.—Saturdin Dadoo, a coal trimmer, lately employed on board the P. and O. Company's steam-ship Kaiser-i-Hind, and residing at Stable Lane, Kamattipura, reported to the police, at 9 o'clock, on Tuesday night, that he was robbed of Rs. 178 by two persons, named Nooroo Tindal and Ali Butler, on the afternoon of the previous day, at Dhalkar Street, Mazagon. From inquiries made by Inspector Hurst, it appears that the complainant received at 1 p.m., on that day, from the Deputy Shipping Master, Mr. Klingelhofer, the sum of Rs. 178 as wages for the period he was at sea. The amount, however, was not intended for him, but for another man of the same name, the wages due to complainant being only Rs. 18, so that the sum he received was paid by mistake. On the following day, Mr. Kligelhofer questioned the complainant, when the latter replied that he was robbed of the amount by the above two persons when going out of the Dockyard Office. Inquiries are being made as to the truth of the complaint.

BARODA NEWS.—A correspondent writes:—At last the rains have made their appearance. For almost a fortnight the people were continuously complaining of the intense and depressing heat owing to the absence of rain. The sky, which was quite blue for some days, was, on Friday evening, converted into one mass of huge black clouds, and very heavy rain commenced falling accompanied by a cyclonic gale, which lasted fully four hours. Then lighter rain with a very heavy thunderstorm ensued, which up-rooted many huge and gigantic trees in the compounds, as well as plains, and blew down the tiles and roofs of houses. Many poor persons were seen on their bended knees asking pardon for their sins, under the impression that judgment-day had at last arrived. Since Friday evening the rain has not abated, and people are complaining of the excessive rain. Lightning and thunder has been very prevalent during these two days. On Friday evening the lightning struck a Mohamedan baker's wife in the Camp bazaar, while she was seated in front of the window of an upper storey building. She was struck on the left side of her head, and death was instantaneous. The Vishvamitri river is almost full to the brim, and a flood is anticipated, if it continues to rain, however, the Municipal Commissioners of Baroda has located several boats and floats in different parts of the city for the public to escape from the anticipated deluge. On the whole the weather is very pleasant, with the exception of the damage which has been done both to life and property.

UNLAWFUL ARREST.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent McDermott charged two policemen, Nos. 930 D and 1847 D., before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with unlawfully restraining three pensons, named Gunpat Yessoo, Succaram Luximon, and Babalia Dhondia. One of the complainants, Gunpat Yessoo, is a servant in the employ of R. H. Jalbhoy, residing at Malabar Hill. It appears that, about half-past 9 o'clock, on the night of the 15th instant, the three complainants were standing near Mooghbat Lane, talking together, when the first accused, who was on duty there, went up to the first complainant, and asked him for a biddee, when he replied that he had none to offer. The first accused then remarked that first complainant, who was well dressed, could not possess a biddee and went away. In a few minutes after the sepoy returned and told all the complainants to leave the place at once, at the same time making use of abusive language towards them. The complainants thereupon remonstrated, when the first accused having seized the complainant, Gunpat, by his throat, slapped him on his face. Just then the second accused appeared on the scene, and he, with the assistance of the first accused, arrested Gunpat and his two friends, and took them to the Kandawady police station, and from thence to Constable Mitchell, at the Khetwady police station, and charged them with being drunk and disorderly in a public place. Gunpat and his friends protested against the conduct of the two accused, and declared their innocence, at the same time requesting Mr. Mitchell to smell their breath with a view to ascertian whether they had taken any liqour or not. The Constable, on being satisfied, bailed the three men out. His Worship convicted the two policemen, on their pleading guilty to the charge, and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each, or in default to suffer fourteen days' simple imprisonment.

TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

THE Temperance Conference was held, last night, at the Wilson College Hall, when delegates of the Army Temperance Association, Arya Samaj, Aryan Social Union, Prarthna Samaj, and Independent Order of Good Templars, and many other temperance bodies were present.

The proceedings opened with Dr. H. D. Pesikaka' president of the Indian Temperance Association giving a hearty reception to the ladies and gentlemen who attended the conference in spite of the inclemency of the weather. The conference, he observed, was the outcome of the controversey between the Indian Temperance Association and the Abkari Collector in regard to the opening of a liquor shop near Grant Road. The audience were familiar with the representation made by the Association, and the reply of the Collector, and he would not enter into details.

Mr. Guilder, secretary of the Association, proposed that Dewan Bahadhur Manibhai Jasabhai, C.I.E., do take the chair. He said that the Dewan Bahadur well known for his sympathy towards the temperance movement, but this was the first occasion on which he had participated personally in their meetings, and he hoped his matured and ripe judgment and long experience would stand them in good stead in future.

The Dewan Bahadur took the chair, and addressed the assembly, dwelling at some length upon the disadvantages arising from imposition of a liquor shop upon the residents of a locality against their wishes and wants.

Professor Velinkar moved that: This Conference is of opinion that the Government should be moved to revise the rules for the granting of new liquor-shop licenses, in force at present, so that whenever an application is made for a new shop the fact should be notified by means of advertisements in the papers, by beating a "bataki" in the street where the proposed shop is to be opened, and by calling upon the residents living on either side of the street, and quarter of a mile on either side of the shop, to send into the Collector their objections, if any, by a certain date, failing which the license would be granted.

Mr N. G. Chandavarkar seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

Dr. D. R. Tata moved that for the purpose of carrying out the wishes expressed in the first resolution, a Committee should be appointed, and they be requested to draw up a memorial in suitable terms, and bring it up before the conference by the following evening.

The resolution, being seconded, was carried unanimously, and the conference adjourned until this evening.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders and policy-holders of the above company was held, yesterday afternoon, at the offices of the Company, Albert Buildings, Mr. E. Moses presiding. Mr. MacLauchlan Slater, the manager and actuary of the company, having read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman said:—

Gentlemen,—I have been called on to preside at this meeting in the unavoidable absence of my friend, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., our chairman of the board of directors. I have now the pleasure of presenting to you the actuary's report for the triennium ending 31st December 1894. I must in the first place express much pleasure at the results of our seventh valuation. I need not trouble you with the figures in detail, which are necessarily considerable, as the full report has been with you for some time, and you will no doubt prefer that it should be taken as read; therefore I shall content myself by exaplaining how we stand. The valuation has been based in all its main features upon the honourable table, the rate of interest assumed throughout being 3 per cent. This is, as is well known, a very "stringent" basis of valuation. The average rate of interest earned during the triennium by the company was nearly 4 per cent, so that a 3 per cent. valuation of securities entirely in Government Paper leaves a highly satisfactory margin. Notwithstanding the low premiums charged by the company and this stringent valuation we have a distributable surplus of Rs. 5,74,045; which, after carrying a third thereof, Rs. 1,91,348, to a reserve fund account, is available for distribution among the shareholders and policy-holders in the proportion laid down of 1-10 and 9-10 in articles 182 and 131 of the articles of association. In order that a bonus of 1½ per cent. per annum for the next three years on the sums assured be allotted to with profit policies, as recommended by the consulting actuary, it will be necessary to draw a sum of Rs. 66,858 from the reserve fund that will be created by this meeting. Such withdrawal it is competent for the directors to make under article 133. The shareholders' portion, Rs. 38,270, will also require to be supplemented in the manner above indicated, so that a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum may be paid to them for the next 3 years as advised by the actuary. There is one thing in the report to which to direct the attention of the policy-holders, viz., the inclusion of the sum of Rs. 1,10,000, which stood in the assets in arriving at the profits to the credit of the reserve fund account on 31st December 1894. You are aware, gentlemen, how this sum remained to the credit of that account. It belonged to the life assurance fund, but on account of dividends permissible under article 133 not being passed to its debit it showed a balance. The difference has been adjusted by the actuary, and the policy-holders participate in it to the largest proportion. The distinctive system upon which the splendid business of the Oriental has been built up is no less promising in the valuation report for 1894, than it was in the investigation report for 1891, for it is the direct cause of a remarkable expansion of the new business of the company, and consequent increase of funds. The report refers to just 20 years' working of the Oriental, and the total sum assured now amounts to five crores and fifteen lakhs. This is an excellent business. The company is, however, progressing in an increasing ratio of rapidity, every year showing an increase in the amount of the new business transacted and corresponding increase of funds. This is as it should be, for the Oriental has special claims to the support of the insuring public. The premiums on its newest schemes are as low as consistent with safety, and there is an increasing number of people who look upon this as a most desirable characteristic. In addition to the bonus the policy-holders have really received what is equivalent to a further bonus, owing to the fact that through the low premiums charged by our special schemes for India, they have been able to insure at the oustet for a larger sum than would be the case in many offices. A bonus, after all, simply means that in the first instance a policy-holder pays something more than is sufficient to cover the cost of the risk, and he receives back from the office at stated periods the result of the accumulation of the excess payments made. When this company was established the rates were fixed as low as was thought consistent with safety, so that each member might receive at the outset the full benefit of the amount of premium paid. The Oriental, though one of the younger life offices, is one of the truest exponents of life assurance pure and simple in India. As a natural consequence the company prospers, and is bound to prosper, still more as the solid advantages it offers become more widely known. There is another important factor in the Oriental which should commend itself to assurers in India, that is, all premia earned by the company remain in the country. Last year the new business received amounted to 4,356 proposals for Rs. 1,28,38,527, making a record year. The new business for the half-year ending 30th June 1896 shows an increase of over four lakhs as compared with the corresponding period of 1895. The management is deserving of the highest praise. The company has made its position, and may well be content to be judged by what it has already achieved. Owing to the audit of 1894 being protracted till the end of September 1895, the necessary returns could not be sent to our consulting actuary as early as was desired; hence the delay in declaring and arranging bonus for the next three years, which we regret. Arrangements have now been completed in the office whereby we shall be able to hold future meetings to pass reports, &c., much earlier. This will be accomplished by the auditors commencing their audit immediately after the annual meeting is held, which will enable us to send the necessary returns to Mr. Meikle at a much earlier date, and thus obtain his report in time to declare the bonus with effect from the date at which the reduced premia for the previous 3 years expires. We hope to hold the ordinary annual meeting of the company for the year 1895 at the end of next month, as the auditors inform us that their duties are nearly completed. It remains for me now to move some formal resolutions; but with reference to the first, the receipt and adoption of the actuary's report, I cannot do so without expressing to Mr. James Meikle, F. I. A., our very hearty recognition of the zeal and ability which he has displayed in its preparation. Although one of the fathers in his profession Mr. Meikle is hale and hearty and in active prosecution of his duties as actuary of one of the leading Scottish offices. I will conclude by heartily congratulating you on the position of the company; and I would suggest that you pass the report to your friends, so that they may realise the importance of the institution with which you are connected, and so be induced to insure their lives therein. (Applause.)

I have now the pleasure to move: "That the consulting actuary's seventh valuation report on the assets and liabilities of the company on the 31st December 1894 be and the same is hereby adopted, and that this meeting decides that the amount of profits which has been realized during the triennium ending on the 31st December 1894, is the sum of Rs. 574,045, as found by the consulting actuary and that the consulting actuary's action in taking into account in arriving at profits the sum of Rs. 110,000, standing to the credit of the reserve fund account, is approved, and it is resolved accordingly that the said reserve fund account be closed by debiting the sum of Rs. 1,10,000 thereto.

Mr. Gordhandas Khatao Makonji seconded the proposition.

Mr. H. S. Dikshit proposed, and Mr. Shamrao Vithal seconded, that the meeting be adjourned for a period of three months to enable the share and policy-holders to place themselves in possession of some more facts in connection with the Consulting Actuary's valuation report.

Mr. Dinshaw Jijibhoy, of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshaw, explained, as a policy-holder at great length the position of the company, which, he said, was on a most sound and satisfactory basis. He also gave the information asked for by Messrs. Dikshit and Shamrao Vithal, proposer and seconder of the amendment.

Mr. T. A. Walsh also made a few observations on the amendment before the meeting, and in the course of his remarks paid a very high compliment to the directors in general, and Mr. MacLauchlan Slater in particular, for the excellent and most satisfactory management of the company, which had during the past three years made a record business.

On a division, the amendment was lost, and the original motion was carried by a very large majority.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, it was resolved that one-third of the profits, viz., Rs. 1,91,348, be carried to a reserve fund account, as recommended by the directors.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 30th July, 1896.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Town Hall will be available for Drill on Friday the 31st instant at 5 p.m. Trained members are invited and all recruits are requested to attend.
2. There will be Tent-pegging on the Cooperage on Saturday the 1st proximo at 7 a.m.
3. There will be shooting at the Colaba Range on Saturday afternoon, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m. (weather permitting).

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 30th July, 1896.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. and Gun Laying drills at the Fort Head-quarters at 8-15 p.m., and at Byculla Head-quarters at 8-30 p.m., to-day.
2. Members who have not yet signed the statement as to whether they are willing to serve under Act XX of 1869 as amended by Act X of 1896 are requested to do so at the earliest opportunity. Both rolls will be at the Fort Head-quarters daily from 10 till 2 and at the respective Head-quarters on drill nights.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

MURDER OF A BROTHER: A WOMAN AT THE BOTTOM OF IT.

IMPERATRIX VS. UDCHAYA BIN SASEPA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. T Hamilton, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, on the 1st inst., convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. D. H. Idgunjee appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with the murder of his elder brother Ramappa on the night of the 22nd ult. at Gopakop, Hubli Taluka. Early on the morning of the 23rd ult., one Lingappa Tukapa went to the house of the deceased and found that he was dead. He gave information to the patel, who informed the police. The corpse was taken to the Hubli Dispensary, and the medical evidence established the fact of the murder, there being no less than eighteen incised wounds on the body of the deceased, one of which severed the spinal cord, while another had fractured the skull and injured the brain. The evidence shewed that the brother's had lived together till about two months ago, when they separated owing to quarrels. The house was divided into two portions by a screen of jowaree stalks extending from wall to wall. On the night in question, there were in the house but three persons, the accused and his little daughter in their half, and the deceased in his half. The little girl Mariawa stated that she was roused in the night by hearing her uncle cry out that he was being killed. She heard repeated blows, and then saw her father step through a gap in the screen with a hatchet in his hand, and proceed to wash his hands and feet, which were all blood-stained. In terror she was about to run out of the house, when her father told her to stay where she was. This story she told within an hour after the discovery of the corpse. She had repeated it again and again without variation, and the Sessions Judge said there was every reason to believe that it was the strict truth. It was contended for the defence that the girl had been tutored, but not only was there no time for tutoring, but the persons who might possibly be suspected of being willing to bring a false charge against the accused, namely his wife and her sister, the widow of the deceased, were away at Gamangatti. It was also urged that there was not sufficient motive for such a crime, but there was evidence regarding previous quarrels between the brothers; and it was proved by the statements of the wife of the accused and the widow of the deceased that the accused had suspected his brother of an intrigue with his wife, and had not only ill-treated her, but had on one occasion also struck the deceased. The girl Mariawa showed where her father had put the hatchet, which was found by the "panch" to be covered with blood. There was the gap in the screen, through which the accused passed, and bloody foot-prints corresponding with the foot of the accused were seen on both sides. On the clothes of the accused were also seen blood-stains. The accused stated that he slept the whole night through, and knew nothing about the murder until it was the general talk of the village in the morning. The murder was most brutal and cold-blooded, and the Sessions Judge said he was bound to pass the extreme sentence provided by law.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence and the arguments of counsel, dismissed the appeal and confirmed the sentence of death passed by the Sessions Judge upon the accused.

ALLEGED DECOYING OF A MISSIONARY.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

THE case in which the Rev. F. Moyle Stewart, Pastor of the Union Chapel, charged E.A. Culloden with abetment of theft and assault, again came on for hearing at Calcutta on Saturday. Mr. Hume resumed his address to the Court of the previous day, and dwelt at great length on the evidence of identity. He pointed out that Mr. Stewart had denied all through his deposition, that he had made use of the words "morally sure," except on two occasions, and those were in connection with the interview with the Commissioner of Police. He was contradicted, no doubt, by Inspector Frizzoni and the man Christian. Christian had been recalled for cross-examination several times, but when he was first cross-examined, he never said anything about Mr. Stewart having used the words "morally sure." Mr. Hume further urged that although the Criminal Procedure Code provides that an accused person shall at any time while making his defence be allowed to recall and cross-examine any witness for the prosecution present in Court or its precincts, yet when witnesses were recalled, and recalled for cross-examination, as had been done in this case, the Court was justified in looking on their evidence with suspicion. Mr. Hume then argued that if the Court believed the evidence of the Mills', it was clear that the coachman and syce called for the defence had made important statements within half an hour of the fact in issue, namely, the robbery, and he argued that these statements were clearly evidence under section 6 of the Evidence Act. It had been alleged, Mr. Hume went on to say, that the whole of the story as to what the coachman and syce said on the 16th of April, had been concocted by Mr. Stewart for the purpose of this case. Could such an argument commend itself to the Court's judgment? The "honest and educated man" Purcell, as Mr. Cranenburgh called him, and who, a though a witness fort the Crown, had done his very best for the accused, swore that both the Mills' questioned the coachman and the syce that very night. The prosecution alleged that what the coachman and the syce said on the 16th of April was true, and that for some reason or other, best known to themselves, they had altered their statements ten days afterwards when the police investigation began. The real question in this case was the question of identity. On the one hand there was the evidence of Mr. Stewart who, Mr. Hume submitted, was an honest and truthful witness, supported by one of the soldier witnesses at least who swore positively to the identity of the accused. The other soldiers spoke to there being a civilian with Mr. Stewart that night at the Chapel gate, and that this civilian was in build and in dress like the accused. Mr. Hume said that it would be improper for him to contest that the words "morally sure" were not used by Mr. Stewart at least twice during the enquiry; but it might be taken that for the sake of argument Mr. Stewart had made use of these words oftener, yet the meaning of these words, according to the common occurences of life he submitted, was "I have no doubt in my mind." Mr. Hume then referred the Magistrate to Johnson's Dictionary where the meaning of the word "morally" is explained in its popular sense and according to the common occurances of life. He further stated that it was clear that the Commissioner of Police was satisfied that Mr. Stewart had no doubt in his mind about the identity of the accused, for it was in evidence that the accused was sent up for trial on his (Stewart's) identification. There was no reason why the Court should not also be satisfied, if it believed Mr. Stewart to be an honest and truthful man. The whole question hung on that. Mr. Hume then addressed the Court on the law as applicable to the case, and stated that the offence came within the definition of abetment as explained in section 107, Explanation 2 of the Indian Penal Code. If the Court believed the evidence, it must find in its judgment that the accused did acts which necessarily led up to the commission of the offence, viz., robbery. In the course of this trial the Court itself had referred to a case reported in vol. 6, Indian Law Reports, Allahabad Series, page 491, in which the question of abetment was discussed. Mr. Hume read the judgment in this case, and submitted that the facts were different from the present case. The Allahabad case was one of abetment of robbery, and murder was committed in the course of that robbery, and the Judge (Mr. Justice Straight) thought after perusal of the evidence that it was not so convincing as to leave no doubt as to the guilt of abetment of murder. Mr. Hume submitted that the evidence in the present case, if believed, was convincing; that the object of the accused was to aid in the commission of the robbery; and that the acts done by the principals (i. e.,) the presons who committed the assault, were such as the accused must have foreseen as probable. Mr. Hume in conclusion asked the Court in coming to a final decision in this case to bear in mind two maxims. On the one hand, it was often said it is better than ten guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should suffer—that it was always safer to err in acquitting than in punishing. Mr. Hume asked his Worship to be on his guard when considering this question of mercy, on the other hand "He imperils the innocent who spares the guilty."

The Magistrate said he would consider his judgment.

DON'T BE CARELESS ABOUT 'SLIGHT COLD OR COUGH!'—Munk's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hacking, dry or humid cough, cold, bronchitis, and other Pulmonary diseases. Acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the throat and wind pipe As. 12, of MADON, SONS and Co.

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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	56	27	56	33	60	89	56	49
Wednesday, July 29	7	45	4	50	7	10	2	7
Total	63	72	60	83	67	99	58	56
Total fall to July 29, 1895	41	23	33	22	34	91	34	22
Total fall to July 29, 1894	60	00	47	69	48	18	42	95

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

Return of Rainfall as registered at 6 a.m. on 27th July 1896.

	Ghadechi. In. ct.	Dhola. In. ct.	Jetalsar. In. ct.
Previous Total	16 11	11 49	13 64
Rainfall on 26th July	0 68	0 32	0 83
Total up to date	16 79	11 81	14 47

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE return of rainfall at the following Stations up to week ending Friday, 24th July 1896:—

	In.	Ct.		In.	Ct.
Jubbulpore	21	79	Nasik	11	72
Raver	11	64	Deolali	13	53
Nimbora	9	72	Ghoti	56	73
Bhadli	8	51	Nargaon	13	13
Jalgaon	12	34	Warangaon	8	36
Sirsoli	10	57	Hotgi	7	63
Mhasawad	13	2	Mohol	6	24
Maheji	16	41	Madha	6	66
Pachora	10	69	Barsi Road	9	30
Kajgaon	10	79	Kem	4	88
Naydongri	18	50	Jeur	5	58
Chalisgaon	18	35	Pomalwari	4	54
Nandgaon	13	91	Diksal	6	65
Manmar	9	72	Lonauli	102	79
Lasalgaon	7	76	Dhond	8	6
Khervadi	13	50	Talegaon	19	85

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH OF JULY, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June, to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date
Delhi	29·348	C	2	101·2	84·5	74	...	14·41	+2·41
Agra	29·318	NW	3	106·0	86·7	62	...	6·75	−6·43
Cawnpore	29·314	SE	2	104·4	84·0	63	...	7·41	...
Allahabad	29·316	E	2	96·6	82·8	84	0·10	11·79	−5·52
Jhansi	29·325	C	1	99·1	84·2	63	...	20·82	+4·37
Jacobabad	29·317	C	8	111·8	86·5	56	...	1·61	+0·36
Karachi	29·388	WSW	12	91·8	80·0	81	...	7·36	+3·65
Jeypore	29·361	NW	5	102·1	77·9	64	...	4·98	−6·25
Ajmere	29·345	NW	7	96·9	77·1	74	0·30	11·91	+2·81
Deesa	29·426	W	11	88·2	78·0	95	0·01	14·36	+1·94
Ahmedabad	29·420	W	2	87·2	78·1	90	0·05	13·67	...
Bhuj	29·408	W	19	86·4	76·9	78	..	13·58	+4·97
Rajkot	29·455	W	15	83·9	76·2	89	0·05	26·15	+8·84
Veraval	29·477	W	10	79·0	75·3	96	0·35	14·43	...
Neemuch	29·395	WNW	9	90·8	75·1	87	0·03	14·45	+0·85
Indore	29·423	SW	9	82·3	70·6	95	3·65	13·00	−1·96
Saugor	29·333	SE	5	86·3	75·1	79	...	20·41	−0·94
Jubulpore	29·297	NE	5	89·9	76·1	79	1·25	34·70	+6·19
Hoshangabad	29·342	WSW	4	82·3	75·1	95	2·57	23·01	−1·75
Khandwa	29·376	W	18	78·2	73·6	95	3·70	21·78	+7·17
Raipur	29·312	Calm	8	81·8	73·6	94	1·11	32·86	+8·51
Nagpur	29·318	WNW	15	81·2	74·1	91	3·98	28·78	+6·05
Amraoti	29·357	W	14	74·6	71·8	100	3·65	19·89	−2·87
Akola	29·384	WNW	17	75·0	72·2	98	4·90	20·09	−4·52
Surat	29·457	SW	L	83·0	78·1	93	0·16	31·47	+3·88
Malegaon	29·453	WSW	10	79·8	72·1	95	1·40	20·67	...
Bombay	29·530	WSW	27	83·9	76·5	93	3·68	59·92	+11·31
Poona	29·552	NW	22	78·1	70·9	95	2·43	15·98	+14·38
Ahmednagar	29·521	WNW	14	77·8	69·9	98	0·48	13·12	+4·71
Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Sholapur	29·535	WSW	15	85·3	71·0	88	0·26	7·06	−1·95
Ratnagiri	29·604	WSW	15	81·9	75·9	87	9·69	38·48	−26·69
Belgaum	29·610	WSW	37	73·7	67·8	96	1·53	32·11	+9·91
Goa	29·648	W	25	83·1	77·4	87	1·17	38·57	...
Karwar	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..
Mangalore	29·720	WNW	5	84·3	74·9	87	0·11	69·82	+0·47
Calicut	29·748	WSW	15	81·7	74·5	90	1·15	64·63	−3·44
Cochin	29·776	WSW	S	85·2	73·7	87	0·18	56·52	+7·48
Bangalore	29·65[illegible]	SW	22	77·2	68·8	78	...	3·81	−3·82
Secunderabad	29·453	WSW	21	76·6	70·9	88	0·21	7·31	−4·06
Masulipatam	29·478	WSW	17	86·5	78·1	87	0·08	10·93	+0·01
Bellary	29·585	WSW	21	87·2	72·7	66	..	1·47	−2·27
Cuddapah	29·567	W	F	95·1	76·8	62	0·07	5·04	−2·65
Madras	29·599	SSW	13	96·8	82·3	62	..	3·33	−2·35
Coimbatore	29·686	W	8	81·9	71·8	96	0·36	6·58	+3·96
Trichinopoly	29·677	SW	19	97·6	79·8	52	..	0·40	−2·62
Negapatam	29·659	SW	10	99·1	79·9	66	..	1·49	−2·33
Colombo	29·792	SW	10	85·5	78·0	87	...	9·39	−3·11
Aden	29·551	SW	14	94·3	79·8	71	...	0·01	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J J H=5·60 (61·84): G T H=4·50 (60·83); St G H=4·98 (63·95); C P=3·68 (59·92).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in Gujarat, Central India, Berar, Rajputana, the Central Provinces (except Raipur), and at Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Calicut, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary, Coimbatore and Colombo, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest at Jubbulpore, and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are steep. Winds are easterly to south easterly at Cawnpore, Saugor, Jubbulpore and Allahabad, and south-westerly to north-westerly in all other places. The force has been strong in Gujarat, the Bombay Presidency, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and at Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Khandwa. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Secunderabad, 26 at Bombay, 22 at Bhuj and Akola, and 20 at Bellary. The maximum temperature is very largely in excess of the normal in Rajputana, and at Jhansi, Agra and Delhi, and the minimum largely so at Agra and Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Akola (4·90"), Nagpur (3·98"), Khandwa (3·70"), Bombay (3·68"), Indore and Amraoti (3·65"), and Poona (2·43"), between one and two inches at Jubulpore, Calicut, Belgaum, Malegaon and Raipur, and light to moderate showers at Ajmere, Veraval, Surat, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Goa, Cochin, Secunderabad and Coimbatore. The depression noticed in yesterday's report has moved westwards, and its centre lies somewhere to the north-east of Nagpur, where the abhormal deficiency amounts to about three-tenths. The winds around the depression are cyclonic, and strong equally winds with heavy rain are blowing over the greater part of the country lying to the south of Latitude 24°. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Bombay and Cochin is one and a half times steeper than usual, and conditions are very favourable for rain on the whole of that Coast. The depression is moving westwards and heavy rain is to be expected in Berar, Khandesh, the Central Provinces, Central India, and at stations in the Bombay Presidency lying to the north of Latitude 18° and also on the Sahyadri Range. The monsoon gradient between BomSay and Ahmedabad is again becoming steeper, and the weather conditions are becoming favourable for more or less heavy rain. Strong squally winds with gales are likely to blow on the West Coast to the north of Karwar. Heavy rain has fallen in Berar and at Indore and Khandwa, and there is some danger of water rising again in the rivers Tapti and Narbadda.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th July 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·563
Temperature of the Air	degrees	79·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·1
Dew Point		76·1
Relative humidity of Air		0·883
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees	83·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		76·7
General Directions of wind*		WSW, W, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	630
Fall of Rain		2·07
Total fall during month		30·28
„ „ year		58·56
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th July		1·67

Sir Gerard Smith, the Governor of Western Australia, in his speech to Parliament, on July 7, was able to make a very satisfactory statement with regard to the progress and prospects of the Colony, pointing out that the revenue for the financial year had reached a total of £1,858,694, against £1,125,940 in the previous year. A bill is to be submitted asking for authority to raise a loan to enable 5,000,000 gallons of water daily to be provided at Coolgardie, Kalgoorlie, and other gold fields, the estimated cost being £2,500,000. The railway to Coolgardie had been vastly beneficial, and the extension to Kalgoorlie, Menzies, and Kanowna would still further stimulate the development of the enterprise. The railway from Mullewa to Cue was being quickly constructed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
D	Clan Gordon	1375	Stevenson	N F		F Muire
F H	Maru	2346	Anderson	Japan	7-8	Tata & Co
H	Tennaserim	1660	Goodridge R N			Royal Navy
H & J	H M S Magdala	745	Goodridge R N			Royal Navy
K	Nowshera	1927	Stone	Zanzibar	4-8	M M & Co
L	Culna	1466	Cowper	Calcutta	29-7	M M & Co
O	Colaba	1108	Ferris	Rangoon	1-8	M M & Co
Q	Ras Elba	1659	Moore			W & A Graham

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Maroa	4450	Adams	Calcutta		K Eion & Co
2	Kola	496	Whitehead	Karachi	1-8	M M & Co
4	Kangra	1469	Huchison			M M & Co
5	Carthage		De Horne	London	7-8	P & O Co
6	Kaiser-i-Hind	2385	Daniel	China	5-8	P & O S N Co
7	Orion	1385	Gopiconich	Trieste	1-8	A L S N Co
9	Nairung	2862	Wright	Calcutta	31-7	T Morrison
10	Arthur Head	1887	Lennard			Tata & Sons
12	Werneth Hall	2667	Conley	Genoa	3-8	E Bates
14	Sydney	2081	Aubert	Marseilles	30-7	M M & Co
16	Jupiter	2199	Naile	N F		Bombay Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h, 8m. 14·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Armenia, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
„ Kola, for Karachi.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 29.

FROM LONDON.

Carthage s—29 cases medicine, &c, V Bhicca and Co; 20 cases wine and 15 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co; 184 cases port and 35 cases champagne, D Cowasjee; 13 cases ham, bacon and cheese and 100 cases loaf sugar, Treacher and Co; 15 cases playing cards, A Essoofally; 5 bales paper, K Abdoolhoosen; 80 cases claret, liqueur, &c, and 2 hogsheads sherry, Phipson and Co.

Ras Elba s—125 casks desinfecting powder, Leopold and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Raventhaler s—25 cases provisions, E Rassooljee; 30 cases slate pencils, A Essoofally.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Carthage s—51 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Carthage s—35 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.

FROM BREMEN.

Raventhaler s—50 cases beer, D Cowasjee.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Carthage s—40 cases wine, Treacher and Co; 40 cases gin, D Dadabhoy.

FROM BOULOGNE.

Carthage s—115 cases champagne, Treacher and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Raventhaler s—150 boxes candles, E Rustomjee; 25 cases beer F F Khambata and Co; 275 cases candles and 25 cases paper, N Hebtoolabhoy; 96 cases glassware, A M Ebraunjee; 26 cases paper, Alridge Salmon and Co; 18 cases playing cards, A Jhaverbhoy; 26 cases playing cards, A Amirudin.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—85 bales cotton dropping, Manordass Harakchund; 2031 cwt myranollums, Wagjee Bacher.

Armenia s—6000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GLASGOW.

Glasgow s—999 cwt myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—1020 cwt bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 5 bales skins, J M Rahimtoola; 49 cwt indigo, The Bombay Co; 250 cwt buffalo horns, V Gangjee; 2000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Brothers; 18 bales skins hides, W and A Graham and Co; 35 cwts deer horns, P Alarakhia; 2 bales hides, and 6 cwt deer horns, R Dhunjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Orien s—200 cwt myrabolums, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Jupiter s—2001 cwt poppyseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Oron s—100 bales cotton, John Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Werneth Hall s—2001 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sydney s—19 cwt ivory, M H E Ellias.

Hiroshima Maru s—1000 cwt onions, A Jamasjee and Co; 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—100 bales twist, N Valubdas; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Reference under Court Fees Act Sec. 5.

In the matter of the petition for Probate of the last will and testament of Ezakiel Joshua Abraham deceased F.A. Little for Government, Ardaseer H and D for Petitioners, Abraham Ezekiel Abraham and another. Petitioners.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

35-95—Crawford B and Co—Otto Friedhheim vs Nensey Peroo Mahomed—Payne G and S—Part heard.

Testamentary Suit.

8-95—Chitnis M and M—Gungabai vs Kallianji Meghjee—Mathubai and J.

7-96—J C Cama—Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Danidadoona and others vs Ruttonbai widow and others—Edgelow and G.

Postponed Long Causes.

519-95—Khunderao and S (for pauper)—Zoharabai vs Esmail Soobhan and another—Sorabjee and Jehangir.

284-95—J Peace—Crushnarao Pandurang vs Atmaram Shewba and others—Khunderao and S.

101-95—Turner and H—William Morris vs Matilda Morris and another.

656-94—Tyabjee D and Co—Cassum Kutchra and another vs Khanoobai—Pestonji R and K.

492-95—Chalk W and S—Hajee Esmail Bawa and others vs Haji Cassum Haji Gani and others—Payne G and S, and Wadia and G.

471-94—Bicknell M and M—Gangabai vs Ramdass Doesa and others—Mansuklal D and J, and Khunderao and M.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

567-56—Nanu and H—Kumar Shri Samat Singjee vs Dalsukhram Hargowan—Bhaishanker and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

Postponed Long Causes.

429-95—Payne, G and S—Nusserwanjee Nowrojee vs Vazirbibi—Khunderao and S.

522-95—Thakurdas D and C—Ebrahimbhoy Ladhabhai Chotoo vs Gangjibhoy Mowjee—Payne G and S.

For Further Direction on the Special Commissioner's Report.

579-91—Khunderao and S (for pauper)—Sukur Maloo and others vs Pandoo Bhowani and another—In person.

Postponed Long Causes.

221-1595 | 95—Crawford B and Co—Raojee Nanchund and another vs Laljee Mawjee—Bhaishanker and K.

493-95—Bhaishankar and K—Lalljee Mawjee vs Raojee Nanchand and others Crawford B and Co.

585-95—Brown and M—Tikayet Shri Girdharijee Maharaj Shri Govindraijee Maharaj vs Dewcabettiejee—Bhaishanker and K.

478-95—Edgelow and G—Vithuldas Ramdas vs Bawa Jankidas—J Peace.

506-95—Ardeshir H and D—Ramchandra Baburao vs Ramchandra Panshia Gowan and another.

594-94—M H Khan (for pauper)—Latiff Hajee Aboobakar vs Hajee Adam Hajee Joomas and others—J Peace, and In person.

651-94—Muljee and R—Vithaldas Gober and others vs Purbhocdas Narsey and another—Edgelow and G.

527-95—Bhaishunker and K—Morarjee Lalljee vs Ranchordas Narotamdas—Edgelow and G.

147-93—Framji M and M—Chandoolal Khooshaljee vs Awad bin Oomer Sultan Navaz Jung Bahadoor Crawford B and Co.

182-94—Madhowjee and V Nathmal Narsingdas vs Malharrao Holkar and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

To Confirm Commissioner's Report and for Further Directions and Costs.

245-94—Tyabjee D and Co Ramsahimal Hukamchand and others vs Sewdhyanmull Hemraj and another.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

For Judgment on Commissioner's Report.

410-68—Craigie, L and O—Harivallabhdas Culliandas vs Ootumchand Maneckchand and others—Bhaishunker and K.

411-68—Craigie L and O—Harivallabhdas Culliandas vs Ootumchund Maneckchand—Bhaishunker and K.

For Judgment.

322-96—Wadia and G—Damjee Ramjee vs Jethabhoy Nursey and another—Little and Co.

For Consent Decree.

82-96—Daphtary and F—Kastur Harnath and others vs Meghsham Esoba—In person.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

103-96—Chalk W and S—Kunderao Raojee vs Luxumon Raojee and others—In person—Part heard.

193-95—Edgelow and G—Morarjee Khimji vs Goolbai—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.

To Vary Commissioners Report.

354-94—In person (a pauper)—Oomabai vs Marwady Sala Joogtha and others—Payne G and S.

Defended New Long Causes.

226-96—Framjee M and M—Bai Awabai vs Bai Dossibai and others—Framjee M and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

472-95—Hiralal and M—Santdas Chilaram vs Rahimbux Abdul Rashid and others—Edgelow and G.

123-95—Bicknell M and M—Agarchand Megraj vs George Okell and others—Crawford B and Co.

129-96—Ardeshir H and D—Chujjoomal Dewkarandas and others vs Mukandram Debidas and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

476-95—Ardeshir H and D—The Administrator General vs Bai Mehertai—Nanu and H.

428-95—Mulji and R—Gordhandas Khatao and others vs C A Turner and others—Little and Co.

166-95—Daphtary and F—Narrotumdas Kandas vs Sacoobai—M N Saklatwalla.

461-95—Payne G and S—Natha Kerra and others vs Dhunbaijee and others—Wadia and G.

7-91—Daphtarey and F for Pauper—Bai Kasibai vs Khimji Lalji and others—Mirza H K and In person.

145-96—Brown and M—Bhugwandas Chagonlal and another vs. Memon Essuf Haji Ismaiel—Chalk W and S.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, July 8.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Nani Tal Depot.—Major J H W Eyton, 1st Battn Shropshire L I, to be Comdt vice Major R D B Rutherford resigned, dated 17th June 1896.

3rd Bengal Infantry.—Lieut W N Lushington, R I Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation, dated 17th June 1896.

40th Pathans.—Lieut G A Preston, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer, vice Capt McKay, promoted Wing Commander, sub pro tem.

45th Sikhs.—Lieut G H F Kelly, officiating Wing Officer, 23rd Punjab Pioneers, is transferred in the same capacity, as a temporary measure.

The undermentioned officers have passed the examination prescribed in Appendix VIII, Queen's Regulations, and are tactically fitted for promotion to the rank of substantive Lieut Col:—Majors E N Henriques, and H O'B Owen, Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned officers have passed the examination prescribed in Appendix VIII, Queen's Regulations and are tactically fitted for appointment to the permanent command of a Native Regiment:—Major W W Lean, 5th Bengal Cavy; Major A D Enriques, 17th Bengal Infy; and Major A Masters, 2nd Central India Horse.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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MONDAY ....3 ,, at 6-30 and 9-30 P.M.
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B. SMYTH & Co.'s
HOCKS.*

	Per doz. Qts. Cash. Rs.	a.
a Liebfraumilch, good wine for general use	20	8
a Laubenheimer, a sound, light breakfast or luncheon wine	22	0
a Niersteiner, 1878, dinner wine	26	8
a Rudesheimer, 1878, delicate dinner wine	30	8
a Hochheimer, a choice vintage wine, fine flavor	38	8
a Forster Freundstuck	50	0
a Rudesheimer Hinterhaus, 1884	66	0
Rauenthaler Berg, Auslese, 1874	96	0
Schloss Johannesberger, Cabinet, 1874	125	0
b Nonpareil, Sparkling, a dry wine; fine grape flavor	58	8
MOSELLES.		
a Brauneberger, 1878, a wine of fine flavor	27	8
a Still, Zeltinger, a capital luncheon wine	32	0
a Pisporter Auslese, a superior dinner wine of fine flavor	33	0
Berncastler Doctor, an old vintage wine	45	0
b Nonpareil. Sparkling, a dry wine; fine flavor of the Muscat grape	58	8

a Per case of 2 dozen Pints, Rs. 3 extra.
b Do. do. Rs. 4 do.

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12, BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 29.

CONSOLS and Indian Sterling Loan were unchanged in London yesterday at 113 3-8, and 120½, respectively. Three and a-half Rupee Securities were also unaltered, at £64¾. The price of Bar Silver in London was 1-16d. higher, at 31 7-16d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was unchanged in value at 68 5-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 1-16d. French Rentes in Paris declined yesterday ¼ per cent., say to 101¼; Paris Exchange on London being a shade higher, at fcs. 25·17.

The Sheep Skin Sale opened in London yesterday with a moderate demand, prime qualities of Skins being slightly easier, and common qualities dull.

The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,480,000 quarters, or 50,000 quarters less than was upon the water at the end of the previous week.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firmer last evening; Surats steady, and Arrivals firm, the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The spot price of Mid.-Americans remained at 3⅞d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-16d. higher in all positions except the nearest, in which the advance was only 3-64d., the extreme quotations being 3 11-16d. for July deliveries, and 3 15-32 for November-December. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton advanced ⅛d., to 7 5-16 cents per lb.; and Futures were 8 points higher for September, and 11 cents for December, at 6 49 cents., and 6·46 cents., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 2,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the Arrivals this season to date, and those for the same time in the two preceding years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	2,000	100	800
Three days' do.	4,000	1,100	2,000
Since 1st Sept. 1896	5,163,000	7,887,100	5,855,600

There has again been nothing doing to-day in our local market for Cotton by exporters, and but little for account of the Mills, the purchases of the latter only summing up 700 bales, consisting of 450 Damurgaum, at Rs. 181-3; 150 Bengal, at Rs. 160; and 100 Pachora, at Rs. 161 per candy. The feeling, however, has been steady, and prices show no change.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—In both these markets a moderate amount of business has been reported today for export, the tone of both having been steady, and prices unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,353	bales.
Wheat	1,708	cwts.
Linseed	2,384	,,
Groundnuts	1,484	,,
Castorseed	740	,,
Rice	1,392	,,

FREIGHTS.—The market is steadier, though not much business has been done to-day. Small lots for Genoa have been booked in the Jupiter (s) at 7s. 6d. per ton; and Dunkirk was freely offered 7s. but was refused by holders of tonnage. Antwerp and Havre freight after being booked in the Imaum (s) at 5s. 6d. per ton, is now offered 6s. 6d., which is refused. Hamburg per Rauenthaler (s) has been done to-day, at 6s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady at last evening's closing rates of 1s. 2 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. No business of any importance, however, has transpired to-day, and the market closed quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 3-16d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 7-32d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 9-32d.	do.
Francs do.	1·50¼	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady throughout the day at 109 7-8 for Cash and the Settlement, and 109 9-16 for the August account, rates also leaving off on this level. 104¼ has been the quotation for the new 3 per cent. Loan.

SHARES have been quiet not to say lifeless, and the only changes there have been to-day are the following:—Currimbhoy Mill, Rs. 20 lower; Manockjee Petit, Rs. 15; David, Rs. 12½; China, Rs. 10; Western India, Rs. 5; and Swadeshi, Rs. 2½ per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firmer, Surats steady.

Good Dhollera 3 1-32

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	113 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 3-4
Bar Silver	31 7-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malta arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Japan, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

NAPLES, JULY 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this evening.

SINGAPORE, JULY 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Brindisi arrived here yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, JULY 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JULY 29.

Mail steamers Bengal, from Calcutta, and Peshawar, from China, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Communication between Bissao and Bolamo, interrupted.
Both Shanghai-Japan Cables interrupted.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted within the British frontier.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th July, 1896.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	..	.. p.m.	...	...
Teheran	29	2	32 p.m.	...	22
Suez	29	2	50 p.m.	..	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 29th July, 1896.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	53	—	3
Karachi	...	25	—	1
,, Madras	...	90	—	3

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th July 1896, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,00,000	1,19,000	4,000	2,23,000
Or per mile of Railway	217	258	9	484
For previous week of half-year.	45,000	60,000	2,000	1,07,000
Total for 2 weeks ...	1,45,000	1,79,000	6,000	3,30,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	89,510	1,70,302	5,864	2,65,676
Per mile of Ry do.	194	369	13	576
Total to corresponding date do.	1,66,234	3,16,276	10,889	4,93,399

Decrease for the week......Rs. 42,676
Ditto to date............. ,, 1,63,399

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

SIND.

DEATHS.

MILLAR—July 18, at Karachi, Janie Maud, the dearly loved wife of B A Millar, P W I, N-W R, aged 15 years and 5 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEGG—July 25, at 239, Lower Circular Road, Chowringhee, the wife of H C Begg, of a son.

DARLING—July 26, at 2-1, Harrington Street, Calcutta, the wife of J F Darling, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GREAVES—June 18, at Sibi, Beluchistan, Mr Ellis Greaves, Loco Foreman N-W Railway.

HAMILTON—July 20, at Rawalpindi, of abscess of the liver, James John Hamilton, Honorary Assistant Engineer, North-Western Railway, aged 55.

ORR—July 24, at Darjeeling, Charles Alexander, the dearly loved little son of C R and A M Orr, aged 15 months and 18 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1896.

IN May 1875 Mr. (now Sir) Monier Williams, Boden Professor of Sanskrit, laid this question before the University of Congregation: "How can the University of Oxford best fulfil her duty to India?" The question was based on the generous assumption that Oxford University is, in some undefined way, bound by obligation to India, transcending any duty the University may be called upon to recognise in respect to any other part of the Queen's wide dominions. The Boden Professor seems to have taken that assumption for granted. Perhaps he would be puzzled to give any good reason for making it for Oxford rather than for the Sister University on the Cam, or the Universities of Edinburgh or Aberdeen. It may be conceded at once that the question was also based on a deep conviction that such a special duty existed and that it could be best fulfilled by establishing at Oxford an Indian Institute which would become the centre of Oriental studies for English and Indian students, who would thus meet on a common ground and labour together to popularise the half-forgotten lore of the East in the busy West. The moment was propitious for the launching of such an idea. All eyes were then turned towards India. The approaching visit of the Prince of Wales was already in the air. Lord Beaconsfield was drafting the Titles Bill, which was to convert India into an Empire and place the Imperial diadem on the august head of the Queen. India, in a word, had become the fashion, and any proposal calculated to draw closer the golden links bringing East and West together was sure of a hearing, especially when made by an Orientalist of distinction animated by exceptional enthusiasm. The scheme took shape. Before the close of the year, Professor Monier Williams, having obtained leave to proceed at his own cost to India, while providing a stipend for a *locum tenens* in Oxford, arrived in this country, and began an energetic and very successful campaign in furtherance of his great idea of establishing an Institute for the prosecution of Oriental studies at Oxford. He addressed meetings in this and the other Presidency cities and throughout the country. He secured the approval and countenance of the Prince of Wales, thus realising amidst universal rejoicing "the dream of his life." The Viceroy and other high officials, and many Native Princes gave such substantial support that a subscription list, headed by the Queen and the Prince, provided the handsome amount of £40,000 towards the project. Many Englishmen subscribed liberally. Lord Brassey gave £9,000, and Native Princes and Chiefs gave munificent donations. The response to the question, How may Oxford best fulfil her duty towards India, was given on a large and liberal scale. But if Rome was not built in a day, neither was the Indian Institute, even with £40,000 in hand. Professor Monier Williams had to overcome many difficulties and live down much misrepresentation. Oxford University, it is true, gave a helping hand, endowing the Institute with £300 a year, while Dr. Jowett and other lights of the University gave the scheme strenuous support. Dr. Jowett looked forward hopefully to the time when the Institute would enable the Englishmen who have to govern India to understand its literature, its institutions, and its actual life, and train them so that they might lead the Indian races towards the higher and better way, and thus bring blessings to the countless multitudes of their fellow-subjects in India.

With these high aims and high hopes, the Institute was conceived and planned. After twenty-one years of laborious effort it was completed on the first of the present month, when Lord George Hamilton opened the buildings at Oxford. The latest additions—which removed the reproach of incompleteness—the Museum and Library, have been raised by donations amounting to £4,500, contributed by one of our Kathiawar Princes, the Maharajah of Gondal. In his honour the principal lecture hall has been named the Gondal Room. The Secretary of State congratulated Sir Monier Williams on the successful completion of a self-imposed task, which involved so many years, heavy work, and he paid a deserved tribute to the liberality of Indian Princes and noblemen and the British public, which made success possible. This graceful function discharged, Lord George pointed to one of the unsatisfactory results of present administrative methods in India. While acknowledging with pride the work achieved by the few Englishmen who have with heroism and ability accomplished so much for the benefit of vast populations, he confessed to a surprise that the hiatus between the governed and the governing is not being as sensibly diminished as he could wish. He put his finger correctly enough upon the cause of this undesirable state of things:—"The Indian civilian now had to work under widely different conditions from those which surrounded his predecessors. Facilities of communication and of locomotion had brought with them great benefits; but in his judgment they had not been a wholly unmixed benefit, so far as the administration of India was concerned. The facilities of communication placed upon Indian administrators an enormous additional amount of work year by year. The mechanical part of their duties was taking more and more of their time, and they had less to spare for intercourse with the outside or unofficial natives; and it was, as they knew, a rudimentary maxim in government that no man, or body of men, could hope to thoroughly succeed in governing any people unless they could understand the people whom they governed." That is perfectly true. One might suppose that the remedy would be found in relieving the comparatively few administrators, upon whose ability and energy so much depends, from the mechanical portion of their labours which take up so much of their time that they have little or none to spare for intercourse with the outside public. If the mania for mere mechanism, finding its chief expression in the accumulation of countless figures and endless reports, could be restrained, and healthier conditions of administration reverted to, there would be some possibility of mixing with the outside world and learning what it really thinks and requires. Lord George Hamilton fails to see this. Recognising the supreme importance of the principle that to thoroughly succeed in the work of government, you must understand the people you govern, his Lordship considers the conditions of the Indian civilian as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. To attempt to alter them would be to put back the clock and forego the advantages of improved locomotion and of the telegraph. If that be indeed the case, there is no more to be said. The matter is hopeless, and Lord George's qualms will eventually attain very alarming proportions. Surely it is not beyond the wit of man to so manage that railway and telegraph should be made subservient to the ends of good government, instead of reducing the administration to a mere mechanical routine and increasing the hiatus between governed and governors? While despairing of changing by an iota the mechanical conditions which are admittedly the source of the mischief that he deplores, the Secretary of State places his dependence on what the Indian Institute at Oxford—if "fully upheld and properly directed"—might do to produce closer and more sympathetic relations between the English and Indian peoples. He expressed the hope that the Institute may play no small part in bringing British administration into touch with the deeper sentiments and affections of India.

This is an aspiration which everyone would like to share. Even those who cannot conceal their misgivings do justice to the sympathetic spirit in which Lord George Hamilton declared the buildings open. We do not desire to detract from this deserved praise by saying with the *Times* that "it would be a misfortune if the sympathetic language of the Secretary of State is contrasted by our Indian fellow subjects with acts which may be used to show that England is regardless of Indian interests when they come into conflict with what is deemed to be political expediency at Home." We confine ourselves to the question whether the Indian Institute at Oxford, on which so many hopes centred at its inception, can be counted on to make Indian administrators more popular with non-official natives while the "mechanical conditions" under which they work preclude the possibility of intercourse with them? The answer must be an emphatic negative. It is very doubtful whether Lord Salisbury shares what we must term the delusive hopes of his Secretary of State on that subject. In 1883, when the foundation stone of the first of the Institute buildings was being laid, the present head of the Government, with characteristic foresight, warned the distinguished assembly not to indulge in premature hopes, and went so far as to say that "some might even think that the work of Professor Monier Williams is a little premature." It was intended that the Institute should become a centre of Oriental studies at which candidates for the Indian Civil Service should take honours in Oriental subjects. The Government of India, at the instance of the irrepressible Professor, established six scholarships of £200 per annum each for Native scholars who might proceed to England to complete their education. The Secretary of State refused to limit the choice of Native scholars to Oxford, and the Institute has not been recruited from that source. The raising of the age of Candidates for the Civil Service enables such of them as have received a University training to take their degree before passing. They have no time to go back to the Institute with a view to taking honours in Oriental subjects. The Institute is complete, but it has no students. It is hoping against hope to expect that students will come, as years roll on, in sufficient numbers to leaven Indian administration with men who have studied Sanskrit and are learned in the lore of the India of three thousand years ago. The whole tendency of education in the present day is towards the practical. Science usurps an ever larger space in the modern curriculum, leaving less and less time for subjects such as those to which eminent specialists, like Sir Monier Williams and Max Muller, devote their whole lives and find them too short for the work.

SINCE the day when Dr. Jameson and his men were cheered at Bow Street Police Court, public opinion at Home regarding them has undergone considerable modification, for the cypher telegrams and other documents that have since seen the light of day have gone far to convince many people, against their wills, that the object of the raid of last December into the Transvaal was not so heroic and single-minded as was at first supposed. It may be that Dr. Jameson and the officers who have now been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the Lord Chief Justice were themselves misled as to the objects Mr. Rhodes and the leaders of the Reform Committe had in view in asking for their assistance. But that is only a palliation, and not a justification for the reckless adventure into which they entered not under a sudden impulse to help their fellow-countrymen, but in cold blood and after weeks of secret preparation, during which they might easily have obtained accurate information as to the true state of affairs. The sentences passed upon the prisoners, while not so severe as to cause a reaction in public opinion in England, are quite adequate to assure all but the most captious of foreign critics, that great as the sins of John Bull in his dealing with other Powers may be, in their opinion, he is at least prepared to discountenance and punish raids into the territory of a neighbouring State. Dr. Jameson is to undergo fifteen months' imprisonment, and his principal helper, Sir John Willoughby, ten months. Major R. White will spend seven months in jail, while Colonel Grey and Colonel H. F. White will each undergo five months' imprisonment. These sentences are without hard labour, and, we presume, the prisoners will be treated as first class misdemeanants. But for the three officers last named the imprisonment will be as nothing compared with the forfeiture it involves of their commissions in the Army. Now that the trial is concluded, Her Majesty's Government should lose no time in announcing the nature of the body which is to inquire into the proceedings of the British South Africa Company, and in appointing it. Dr. Jameson and his principal helpers have been sentenced to punishment for the raid, and leading members of the Reform Committee have been heavily fined. But the principal offender—Mr. Cecil Rhodes—has so far escaped the punishment which, as the leader in this conspiracy, he well deserves. If on technical grounds the offer he has now made to give himself up for trial cannot be accepted, the company in which he has so large a financial interest should at least be called upon at the earliest opportunity to show cause why the Charter granted to them under conditions that have been broken should not be taken from them.

MR. SNOW, the Municipal Commissioner, has reported to the Corporation that in his opinion the owners of existing private markets should not be called upon to pay enhanced fees for their licenses. The fees are based on the rateable value of the several markets, and the estimated cost of the removal of refuse by Municipal agency. Mr. Snow considers a change from this policy is undesirable, and that no attempt should be made to gain a profit by means of these license fees. This seems to us a sound and reasonble view of the matter. Under the Act of 1888 Municipal officers are given ample powers of supervision and inspection, and the market owners are required to keep such a number of peons or ramosees as the Commissioner shall prescribe. There is consequently little or nothing to be gained by a policy calculated to enhance the price of commodities, and to discourage private agency. So long as the powers of supervision possessed by Municipal officers are adequate to prevent unsound articles being sold to the public and to prevent nuisances, there is no reason why the Corporation should take into its own hands the work of the private owner, especially as the markets now under direct Municipal charge will form a security against the consumers being at the mercy of a ring of capitalists. It is a mistake to municipalise any particular trade or industry unless ample evidence exists that such a course is likely to be beneficial to the public at large, and in regard to these markets no such evidence is forthcoming.

AT their meeting, held yesterday, the Municipal Standing Committee accorded sanction to the levy of a special halalcore rate for services rendered to the various mills in Bombay, calculated at the rate of one rupee per head per annum on the number of persons employed in the respective mills; but this charge is not to cover service to houses owned or rented by mills for the accommodation of the managers or engineers or other employes.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, a graceful compliment was paid to Mr. James Leask, the acting Secretary. Dr. Viegas said that, as it was the last day when Mr. Leask would be present at the Committee meeting, he wished to testify to the very able and satisfactory manner in which that officer had conducted the duties of his responsible and arduous office. His devotion to his work was remarkable, and he ventured to say that he echoed the sentiments of all the members present when he said that in Mr. Leask they had found a very able and conscientious secretary. The Chairman and Mr. Vincent having supported the views expressed by Dr. Viegas, the proposition was carried with acclamation.

No less than 7·45 inches of rain fell in Byculla during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, last evening.

ON the suggestion of Mr. K. N. Kabraji, the Joint Schools Committee has decided to request the Corporation, when having the Baboola Tank filled in, to reserve a portion of the reclaimed ground, measuring 1,500 square yards, near the Jail end of the Baboola Tank, for a Marathi school for boys and another for girls, with accommodation for 400 pupils, and an Urdoo school for boys, with accommodation for 200 pupils. It has also been decided to ask for a report from the Inspectors as to the feasibility of introducing a system of instruction on the lines of Kindergarten in the infant classes during a portion of the school hours. At the same meeting a letter was received from the Superintendent of Vaccination, asking the Committee to arrange for the re-vaccination of the pupils in the various schools. In the course of discussion, opinion was expressed by members that this was a matter which should be left to the parents of the pupils for decision according to their own will. It was agreed to inform the Superintendent of Vaccination that this is a matter in which the Committee are not prepared to interfere.

THE Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—The event of the week has been the issue of the new 3 per cent. loan for 400 lakhs. This is one of the most satisfactory issues that the Government has made; and the average rate at which the loan has gone off is within a few annas of that at which it had been dealt in by speculators. Sir James Westland is to be congratulated, not only on the success of the loan, but on the high credit which the Government of India now enjoys in the money market. The rate at which the loan went, came as a surprise to the Calcutta Marwaris, who expected somthing a good deal lower. As a result the 3½ per cent. loan advanced 8 annas, and the new loan was promptly dealt in at 4 premium, and is now 104¼

A BENGAL District Order states that to ensure the musketry instruction with the Martini-Henry Rifle being uniform and up to date, Officers Commanding Volunteer Corps in the Presidency District are requested to despatch one or more (if possible) of their Sergeant-Instructors so as to reach Fort William not later than the 4th August. These Sergeant-Instructors will be given quarters in Fort William, and will report to the Station Staff Officer there. Each Sergeant-Instructor is to bring a Martini-Henry Rifle with him. They will be required to go through a course of musketry training lasting some 10 days, under the orders of the Officer Commanding at Fort William.

THE annual report of the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, for the season 1895-96 is just out, and is a record of which the members have reason to be proud. The corps is one of the best managed in India and when it is considered that the majority of railway employes have arduous duties to perform with long hours, it is surprising to find that 1,702 out of 1,735 qualified for the capitation allowance, that is 1,589 extra-efficients and 113 efficients. The total strength of the Battalion on the 31st March 1896, was 54 more than on the same date in 1895; less than 1,643 volunteers, exclusive of officers, qualified for the efficiency badge. The number of non-efficients was 16 less than in the previous year. The corps is very strong in musketry, and possesses some of the finest shots in the country. The figure of merit of the battalion is 51·95. The financial condition of the corps is sound, the year closing with a credit balance of Rs. 9,507. Cyclist sections are still maintained, while the band has been entirely reorganised, and is now managed by a committee of officers. The uniform of the corps will next season be changed from scarlet serge to khaki drill, and the men provided with putties, and ammunition boots, a change which will bring them into harmony when brigaded with other volunteer corps in the plains.

MEDICAL authorities have decided that "golf-arm" is a disease likely to come upon a golf-player at any moment. Many a golf-player has been attacked by the disease without knowing that it existed, and, though temporary relief may have been had, it is a question yet to be determined whether improper treatment of what may be thought to be merely a sprain will not render a player a chronic sufferer from the new disease. "Golfarm" is an affliction of the musculo spiral nerve, the functions of which are interfered with under certain conditions that have been found to occur more frequently in the playing of golf than in any other game of physical exertion. The attention of physicians was first called to the new disease by the complaints of regular golf-players. These players told of acute pains along the upper part of the arm. Similar pains had often been noticed, but were thought to be the natural result of unusual exercise.

BLACK lists of non-paying patients are suggested by a number of doctors in the South of France, and it is also proposed that all persons on this roll should be denied medical assistance. The Paris doctors reject the scheme as inhuman.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LOSS OF A GERMAN GUNBOAT.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The German gunboat Iltis has been lost in a typhoon off the Shantung Promontory.

Only ten of the crew have been saved.

THE PORTE AND GREECE.

The Porte has sent a despatch to Greece, complaining of her sending arms and munitions to the Cretan insurgents, and also of the entry of Greek bands into Macedonia, for which Greece is answerable.

The despatch adds that the concessions, already granted to the Cretans, represent the maximum.

NOTE FROM THE POWERS TO GREECE.

The Powers are sending a Collective Note to Athens, stating that unless Greece follows the previous advice given to her, that the Powers will allow the Sultan to restore order.

END OF THE JAMESON TRIAL.

THE SENTENCES.

JULY 28.

The trial of Dr. Jameson and his colleagues was concluded to-day.

Lord Russell, in summing up the case, was strongly against the arguments adduced by the counsel for the defence.

The jury then retired, and on returning into court, gave a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners, and the following sentences were then passed :—

Dr. Jameson, to fifteen months' imprisonment without hard labour.

Sir John Willoughby, ten months ; Major the Hon. R. White, seven months; and Major Coventry, Colonel R. Grey, and Colonel the Hon. H. F. White, each five months' imprisonment.

All the prisoners have been conveyed to the Holloway prison.

The sentences on the Military prisoners will involve the loss of their Commissions in the Army.

MR. CECIL RHODES OFFERS TO STAND HIS TRIAL.

JULY 29.

The solicitor of the Chartered Company has written a letter to the solicitor of the Treasury, to say that Mr. Cecil Rhodes is ready to come to London and stand his trial, if his prosecution is desired.

THE QUESTION OF FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CAPE.

JULY 28.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a question in the Commons, last night, said that, acting on the advice of Sir F. Carrington, the Government did not propose sending out any further troops at present to the Cape.

THE MATABELE WAR.

A force from Sir F. Carrington's Camp, yesterday, completed a fort, a mile to the north of the Matoppo Hills.

THE DELHI RAILWAY DISASTER.

ACCOUNT OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 29.

Naturally one's first thought was to rescue rather than make an enquiry into the cause of the accident. No less than six vehicles had been derailed, and smashed to pieces the iron frame work, the debris resting on the bodies of those who were already crushed to death or expiring in throes of exquisite agony. A brief survey of the scene showed me that more hands would be necessary to extricate the bodies from the wreck than were present at the time. So I went along the length of the train to ascertain if any Europeans had been injured, and found that, besides the driver, who had a severe contusion on the chest, and the first guard, who had a bruise on the forehead, there was a lady passenger, who, though she had no bones broken, was very much shaken. She was promptly conveyed to a neighbouring bungalow, where she was able to rest. I returned myself to the scene. By this time vast crowds had gathered on the spot, and I fear many conflicting orders were given to the working staff, which tended rather to mystify the already frightened coolies, than to advance matters. The last debries of the three telescoped carriages was so far lifted as to admit three partially buried native passengers making good their escape from the mass, where many corpses lay entangled. Under one carriage I noticed an unfortunate man, apparently a Marwari by dress, who was crushed in a sitting posture, so that by the capsizing of the carriage, his legs were doubled over his head, the spinal cord shattered, and the arms, legs, and head smashed into pulp. There were others apparently who had been lying down when the crash came, as their fixed attitudes denoted ; and in these cases one would suppose that death must have been practically instantaneous. The pitiful sight that I saw amid this scene of pain and distress was that of Guard Nathoo, who had charge of the front brake van, and had evidently stuck to his post up to the last. He lay almost disembowelled among the shattered remants of his carriage, and remained conscious for nearly an hour, when death put an end to his sufferings.

Mr. Dunford, Distrct Superintendent of Police, Mr. Kennedy., A.D.S. Mr. P. Clarke, Commissioner, Dn., and others, had arrived on the scene.

After a deal of labour the dead were extricated, numbering eleven bodies. Twenty-two, I am informed, were seriously injured, and removed to the Civil Hospital, where Surgeon-Major Dennys attended them personally. Many were slightly injured, who made their way home or to the dispensary. News had spread quickly over the city, so that in less than two hours relatives and friends gathered to identify their killed or injured, and the Railway compound had the appearance of an overcrowded "mehla." The line was closed for traffic for upwards of five hours. The Railway staff, beit said to their credit, were most efficient, and such energetic arrangements were made, that by 6-30 p.m. the line was cleared and through traffic resumed.

As to the cause of the accident it is reported that it came about owing to the distant pointsman having run the mail on the goods station line, where the shunting engine was standing, waiting for the mail to pass to resume work. If this is so, the act was a grossly negligent one, since the line on which the mail should have been run on needed no change points, but it is straight, and runs all along within about 60 yards of the station platform. The driver and guards of the mail, on perceiving the error the faulty pointsman had placed them in, tried their utmost to stop the train, but owing to the absence of the vacuum brake their efforts were useless. In spite of the imminent danger they were running into, they stuck to their posts like men. The shunting engine had cowcatcher and buffers, which were carried away and sent back by the concussion to about a hundred yards without being derailed ; while the engine of the mail, in addition to having its cawcatcher and buffers smashed, got derailed on the two front wheels, and the tender was damaged. The pointsman is in the hands of the police.

The loss to rolling stock is, as you may suppose, considerable, and I hear that a merchant of Delhi has suffered a good bit by the loss of the valuable consignment he was expecting. The mail van was uninjured, being in the rear of the train. It is worth noting that, while the ordinary third-class carriages were smashed to splinters, a bogie carriage remained almost intact, though thrown partially on one side.

Further particulars regarding the recent collision go to show that, when the mail left the main line, she should have travelled on and ran on to a side line leading to the goods station. The points were separate about half-an-inch. The pointsman, who is in custody, makes this an excuse for the fatality. Two of the seriously injured men who were conveyed to the Civil Hospital have died. Their dead bodies were laid out in the R.-M. Railway compound for identification, and all but one poor creature, who was mutilated as beyond recognition, have been removed by their friends.

An official enquiry is proceeding.

THE REGIMENTAL DEBTS ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

The Regimental Debts Act is being revised in certain sections of importance. The Bill will be disposed of, and will come into force, during the current Session.

MONSIGNOR TYLEE.

Monsignor Tylee has extended his Indian Autumn tour to Ceylon. The Reverend gentleman has received an official letter from the Cardinal Archbishop of Naples, thanking him heartily on behalf of the Church for his great labours in the Catholic cause in India.

THE PROVISIONING OF GILGIT.

The provisioning of Gilgit will commence on the 1st September. A Company of the 23rd Pioneers is entrusted with the work.

THE INDIAN TRADE REVIEW.

Mr. O'Conors' Trade Review will be ready, approximately speaking, on the 9th August.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS IN RANGOON.

RANGOON, JULY 29.

The Criminal Sessions closed to-day, there being only two cases for hearing. In the first case an Eurasian, named Fogarty, was sentenced to four years for selling a revolver and ammunition to a Burman. The Recorder, in passing sentence, commented on the frequency of the use of fire-arms in Rangoon which were in the hands of the unlicensed persons, and therefore felt bound to inflict exemplary punishment.

In the second case four men were convicted of taking part in an armed dacoity in Maung Khine Street, in Rangoon, early one evening last month. An old woman, resident of the house, was terrified into handing over the keys of the safe, which was looted. The men had attempted to prove *alibis*. Each was sentenced ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

RAISING OF CUSTOMS DUTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JULY 24.

THE Governor-General has issued some orders intended to modify the inequality of the incidence of taxes, and replenish the empty treasury, by raising the Customs duty by 20 per cent. on ordinary Customs duty and promising rewards for establishing in Goa industries, and a steamship line under the Portuguese flag between Portuguese possessions. I shall only give a short summary of the orders :—

Considering the tax on house rent and industry is not justifiable by want of wealth and industry in the country ; considering the desirability of promoting the development of industry, commerce, and navigation ; considering that with actual income no development is possible ; considering that it is necessary to remove obstacles such as taxes that fall on the industries or the capital destined for the progress of the country ; considering that simplification of imposts results in advantages to the public treasury and the tax-payer relieving less favoured classes from direct taxation, it is ordered as follows :—(1) Tax on rent and 10 per cent. on industry is abolished.—(2) The land tax has been raised from 5 to 10 per cent. (3) This addition of 5 per cent. is made to meet the expenses of land survey, at the conclusion of which the tax will cease.

(4). An addition of 20 per cent. on the ordinary Customs duty is made on foreign importation. Only 10 per cent. addition will be charged on national goods imported by foreign vessels, or on foreign goods imported by national vessels. The national goods imported by national vessels will be exempted from this additional 20 per cent.

5th. The tax of 10 per cent. on interest will not be recovered on capitals employed for development of rising industry, or a creation of new industry, within five years. This exemption will be grantrd under special orders by the Governor-General after fully investigating each case. The capitalist ought to make a declaration that the capital is invested in such or such industry ; if it should be diverted from the avowed object and applied to some other thing, he will be fined 20 per cent. for the time the capital was deviated from the proper object.

(6). A reward of 10 per cent. on capital invested on establishments that may be founded within 18 months expending over them Rs. 15,000 and above including the ground buildings and machinery will be given on the first month the establishment may be in working order. The produce turned out by these establishments will enjoy the privilege of drawback on primary articles whenever the produce is exported.

(7). A reward of Rs. 30,000 to a first company, which may run regular steamers under Portuguese flag and to any other parts including Goa, Marmagoa, Damaun and Diu will be awarded. This reward will be supplemented by 50 per cent., if the company extends the navigation to other ports than those mentioned above, or if the company be a national one, the reward will be granted after a regular service of one year, binding the company that it will continue the service for whole six years at least.

The object of Senhor Neves Ferreira in adding 20 per cent. on ordinary Customs duty on foreign importation has apparently been to protect national industries. His Excellency might have known that there is no industry worthy of the name that requires protection. The chief food of the people of Goa is rice, the production of which lasts for four months in a year, and for the remaining eight months the supply has to be imported from British territory. An addition of the tax besides the ordinary Customs duty will have the effect of leaving the poor people insufficiently fed. All European articles, all kinds of cloth, are imported from foreign countries, and are already subject to from 14 to 20 per cent. duty. To add a percentage on these articles will mean a prohibitive price. The establishment of regular steamship communication between Portuguese ports in India is a mockery. What industries has Portugal created in these territories ? None whatever ; and in spite of this knowledge, the total absence of exportable article (if cocoanuts, betelnuts, chillies, and onions be excluded from Goa, and dry bombla fish from Damaun and Diu) there will be scarcely anything for the regular line of steamers under the Portuguese flag to do, save to carry the officials, who are frequently transferred from one station to the other.

THE INCREASED EXPENSE OF POLO.

THE increasing expense of polo playing has long been a fruitful topic of discussion. There is much complaining at present in Behar. A correspondent writing to a contemporary says :—"The game appears to be in the hands of these few men among the indigo planters and others in the district who have money. These men can, to my mind, either make or kill the whole game in the district. The oldest players say that the game, from a game point of view, is no better than it used to be, and a good many old and A-1 players are utterly out of it nowadays owing to the fact that a good many of them cannot afford to buy these quick ponies and keep such a lot of them. Consequently these men have to sit out in a great number of cases, and in the game are utterly outpaced. One cannot help smiling to hear people talk and turn up their eyes at extravagance when they hear of any-one buying a race-horse or a piano, etc., and yet these same people will encourage a youngster on Rs. 100 or Rs. 125 per month to buy a couple of Arabs which will, when landed, cost at least Rs. 1,000.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—JULY 28.	
10 p.m.	79·1
WEDNESDAY, JULY 29.	
6 a.m.	77·7
10 a.m.	78·8
2 p.m.	77·5
4 p.m.	78·6

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Lucknow Commission on the Bahraich case succeeded in disposing of the evidence for the prosecution before the court closed on Saturday, thirty-one witnesses in all having been examined. One witness, however, is to be re-summoned by order of the court.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR C. MANSFIELD CLARKE has issued an order prohibiting the employment of shroffs or native bankers in the payment of regiments of British Infantry or Cavalry.

THOROUGH repairs to the delapidated Fort at Monghyr have been sanctioned by the Government of Bengal.

A CYCLONE of some intensity, with heavy rain, has been passing over Calcutta since Sunday night. Some vessels which arrived in port report having experienced very heavy weather in the Bay.

THE number of persons employed on relief works in the Sharakpur tahsil, Lahore district, is now 261. During the week rain has fallen all over the province except in parts of a few districts. But the rain was not sufficient for rice sowings in Umballa and Sialkot, and more rain is urgently needed in most districts. Locusts visited two tahsils of Karnal, but did no damage. Cattle are still dying in Hissar, Rohtak and Gujranwala.

THE Adjutant-General in India has written as follows to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bengal :—"It having been noticed, in several instances, that the letters (p. s.) have been placed against the names of officers of the Indian Staff Corps, published in the "Quarterly Indian Army List," before they have been notified in General Orders as having qualified for appointment on the Regimental, General and Personal Staff of the Army, I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to request that, under your orders the necessary steps may be taken to insure the discontinuance of this practice in future."

UMRA KHAN with his attendants left Lahore for Quetta on Friday evening by the mail train. Mr. J. P. Warburton, Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police, Mr. R. S. Bruere, District Superintendent of Police (on special duty), and Mr. J. A. Bridges, Inspector of Railway Police, accompanied him. An enterprising native photographer asked permission to take a photo of the party, but Umra Khan would have none of it. The ex-chieftain, by the way, is invariably equipped with a Winchester and two revolvers—always loaded. He fears, he says, that he might otherwise get out of the way of handling the weapons, which might be awkward when he comes again into his own country !

THE Moulmein paper says :—Two Burmese girls, about 12 and 13 years of age respectively, came by their death in a tidal creek in Martaban a few days back. They were both engaged in transplanting young paddy plants, and after their work attempted to ford a creek and were drowned while doing so. One girl is said to have been a good swimmer, and as the other could not swim on finding the water deeper than at first expected she carried her on her back, but the current was apparently very strong, for both met with a watery grave. The dead bodies of the two friends and fellow-workers were picked up the following day.

IT was recently stated in a Lahore vernacular paper that ten chamars of the village of Chakarpur in the Gurgaon district, while employed on forced labour to dig kankar, were buried by debris falling on them owing to their not understanding how to mine safely, and that three men were killed and seven hurt. On enquiry by Government it has been ascertained that the chamars of the village in which kankar has been mined for many years were excavating kankar of their own free-will, the work being provided for them as a relief work that only three men were buried by the earth falling on them, and that only one of these men died, the other two receiving very slight injuries. The accident was at once reported to the police and the District Magistrate, and the usual enquiry was made regarding it.

As the result of the recent heavy rainfall in the Bombay Presidency the G. I. P. Railway has been breached in several places and through traffic is seriously interrupted. On the north-east line there are several breaches between Chalisgaon and Pachora, in the Tapti Valley west of Bhusawal and on the south-east line trains have ceased running owing to heavy floods between Badlapur and Neral at the foot of the Ghats beyond Kalyan. Until through communication can be restored the mails between Bombay and Madras are being diverted *via* the Dhond and Munmar Railway. The overland mails, which arrived in Bombay on Saturday, have suffered some detention, and it is unlikely that they will come to hand so soon as was expected, but a special train will be employed to get them forward as early as possible. The B. B. and C. I. Railway has also not escaped damage, and owing to the flooded state of the line passengers and mails are being detained at Palghar.

THE report on the works of public utility constructed in Bengal during the year 1895 from private contributions shows a total of nearly five lakhs of rupees contributed. This is a marked increase over the figures of the two previous years. The resolution adds :—"This increased display of public spirit and liberality on the part of those who have helped to contribute towards these works is viewed by the Lieutenant-Governor with much satisfaction, and, in conveying his acknowledgments, His Honour desires to bring to notice the liberal contributions of Rs. 100,000 and Rs. 28,653 given respectively by Babu Jogendro Chunder Basu and the late Dr. Bholanath Bose." The former, it will be remembered, constructed a much-needed pucca metalled road in the Hughly district, while the latter built a charitable dispensary at Barrackpore.

THE protracted court-martial held on Lieutenant Browne, of the Royal Fusiliers, at Agra, has at last come to an end. Mr. Browne unfortunately, so the charge says, took some Rs. 30,000 of regimental money, and has been under arrest now for some four months. The unduly protracted nature of the court-martial, says a correspondent, was due, he understands, to the laboured defence of Mr. Browne's Bombay advocates, who endeavoured to fasten, at least part of the blame of the whole matter, on the carelessness of the regimental authorities. How it was possible for the subaltern to appropriate such a large sum, without at once being discovered, is a mystery; but that, of course, does not make the unfortunate man less guilty. It is a sad story altogether, and particularly so for the Royal Fusiliers, as it was not so long ago that another of their officers, Mr. Cookson, misbehaved himself in a similar way.

THE following telegram has been addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Burma by the Government of India in the Public Works Department : "The Secretary of State wires that a prospectus has been issued for the formation of a Company by Messrs. Rothschild to take over the work and extend the existing system of railways in Burma from 1st September next. The capital is two millions sterling with power to raise further capital by shares or debentures. The net earnings to be divided, a first charge of 2½ per cent. being guaranteed to the company on the share capital, with a second charge of 2½ per cent. on the Government expenditure as converted at the current rate of exchange on the 21st July. The surplus, if any, to be divided, one-fifth to the company and four-fifths to the Government, but the company is not to receive less than 2¾ per cent. on share capital paid up till 30th June 1901." At the same time the Government of India ask the Chief Commissioner for an immediate estimate of the probable State capital expenditure on the railways on 1st September.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 18th July was 218 against 244 and 222 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 18. There were 7 deaths from cholera, against 8 and 23 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 1. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There was 1 death from tetanus against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 95 and 20 respectively, against 117 and 32 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 24·3 per mille per annum, against 21·9 the mean of the last five years.

THE total income of the Delhi Municipality for last year is shown by its report, which has just been published, to be Rs. 3,22,083, of which Rs. 3,10,595 are contributed by octroi, the main source of income; this is an increase of Rs. 18,327 on the previous year. There was a special increase in the receipts from ghee and sugar, due to an abnormal activity in the Hindu marriage market, as there is an unlucky combination of horoscopes for the next three yeers. The most unsatisfactory point in the report is the condition of the water-supply. The water works, which were begun in 1889, have now been practically completed ; but the Municipal Committee have declined to take over the wells from the Government engineers, as they do not supply as much water as was estimated for. During the whole year it has never been possible to obtain one million gallons, although the estimate was for seventeen millions. The consequence of this failure is a large falling off in the applications for house-connections, and a resulting descrease in prospective income from water. The health of the city has also been bad. There was a small-pox epidemic which carried of 842 persons, in consequence of which vaccination was made compulsory ; and there is also a high death-rate from fever.

Two men of the 6th Burma Battalion at Haka, charged with murdering one of their comrades by shooting him, have been sentenced to death.

THE great credit and financial establishments in Paris, announce the issue of the three million two hundred and fifty thousand Lottery Bonds for providing the money necessary for the Exhibition of 1900. The Bonds are to be of twenty francs each, giving a right to twenty entrances to the Exhibition. There are to be twenty-nine prize drawings, the first of which is to take place on the 25th of August next, and the last on the 25th of October, 1900. The total amount to be given in prizes is six million francs, including five prizes of five hundred thousand francs. The holder of a Lottery Bond will also, during the Exhibition, enjoy other advantages, such as a reduction in the price of the railway fare to Paris to visit the great Show, and a reduction in the price of entrance to the places of entertainment which will exist within the Exhibition grounds. Foreigners holding Lottery Bonds will have a right to the reduction of their railway fare from the frontier.

COFFEE drunkenness is one of the latest dangers which doctors abroad are raising their voices against. Dr. W. Drake, of New York, is one of those who have made a special study of the subject, and he says his observation has shown beyond question that chronic coffee poisoning is much more common than is generally supposed. The symptoms are usually confounded with alcoholic disturbance, because coffee dyspepsia bears a striking resemblance to alcoholic dyspepsia. There is the same disgust for food, morning expectoration of mucus, and marked anorexia. This disgust for food increases in severe cases until the patient can only take coffee or bread soaked in coffee. Nausea follows, and many of the other ills that flesh is heir to. Concerning the same evil, Dr. Mendel, of Berlin, has published a clinical study which is the most thorough yet made, as he had a community of coffee drinkers under his constant observation, the working women in and about Essen. He found many of these women consumed over a pound of coffee a week. The leading symptoms of the ills that afflicted them were profound depression of spirits and frequent headaches, with insomnia. A strong dose of coffee would relieve them for a time, then the ailment would return. The muscles became weak and tembling, and the hands tembled when at rest. The victims suffered so seriously they dared not abandon the drinking of coffee for fear of death. What, we wonder, will it be next ?

IN the course of the debate on direct taxation in the French Chamber, on July 6, several Deputies spoke in favour of creating a monopoly for the rectification of alcohol, and the Minister of Finance said the Government were already considering the subject. On July 7 M. Meline said an excessive proportion of the national burden was now borne by agriculture, and it was time to restore an equality between real and personal property, to divert the flow of capital towards agriculture, and to check the emigration of the rural population to large cities. Referring to the attitude of the Socialists, M. Meline said, "The Socialists support us because, according to them, we are violating a contract. They embrace us in order the better to stifle us, but we are aware of their tactics." These remarks gave rise to a scene of great uproar, which lasted several minutes. M. Meline, amid considerable excitement, made the matter a question of confidence, when the Opposition were defeated by 283 to 254 votes.

REUTER'S correspondent at Georgetown has sent a long account of the incidents in connection with Mr. Harrison's arrest by the Venezuelans. It appears that, when the arrest was brought to Mr. Chamberlain's knowledge, a small body of armed police (some of them East Indian coolies) was sent to the Barama road to protect the surveyors, whose work had been brought to a standstill. They were under orders that, in the event of a body of armed Venezuelands presenting themselves, they (the Guiana men) were not to fight, but to retire without offering resistance. The Colonists in Demerara are reported to have been much disgusted at this tame result of the Colonial Secretary's interference, and, at the date of the despatch, they were making sarcastic remarks about the "new Sunday-school policy of the British nation." No force was used on either side, and Mr. Harrison was promptly released by the central Venezuelan Government. Venezuela, however, was absolutely in the wrong, as the left bank of the Akarabisi creek is beyond all denial part of the line always claimed by Great Britain.

THE Berlin *Reichsanzeiger*, on July 3, published the Statute in virtue of which the German army will in future consist of 624 battalions of infantry, 465 squadrons of cavalry, 494 batteries of field artillery, thirty-seven battalions of foot artillery, 236 pioneer battalions, seven railway battalions, and twenty-one train battalions. The Emperor's manœuvres are to take place between Gorlitz and Bautzen, from Sept. 8 to 12, The four divisions of the Fifth and Sixth Corps will be commanded by Count Waldersee, who will fix his headquarters at the village of Hochkirch, famed for Frederick the Great's disastrous defeat on Oct. 14, 1758. He will operate against the Twelfth, or Saxon Corps, consisting of three divisions, and one division of the Fourth Corps, under Prince George of Saxony. In contrast to the method pursued last year, the two armies will, by the Emperor's special orders retain their commander-in-chief and staffs unchanged throughout the manœuveres. There will not be many visits or festivities, in order that the time may be devoted exclusively to the business in hand.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Arthur Henry Hardinge, C.B., to be Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in the Dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, and Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General in the British East Africa Protectorate, exclusive of the Mainland Dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

M. DE BROUARD, who made a wager that he would travel round the world, starting from Paris, in ten months, without sixpence in his pocket, has safely reached Saratov, in South Russia. He will pass through Persia to Mery, Samarcand, and Siberia, whence he hopes to work a passage to Japan and the United States.

FOR insulting Her Majesty's uniform, by calling "red herring brigade" at a young Grenadier Guard, Thomas Stenning had his nose broken, and for this he summoned the soldier to Westminster Police Court, on July 6. The magistrate liberated the prisoner, remarking that he left the court blameless.

MR. JUSTICE BARNES, on July 6, granted the petition of Lady Isabella Young for a judicial separation from her husband, Sir William Muston Need Young, of the Indian Telegraph Department, who did not appear to defend the suit.

AT Westminster, on July 8, Eva Brydges Barrett, said to be the daughter of a late Colonel of the 10th Royal Hussars, and the widow of a naval doctor, was committed for trial charged with writing a series of defamatory libels concerning Col. T. L. Dowling, of the Army and Navy Club.

THE FLOODS ON THE RAILWAY LINE.

THROUGH TRAFFIC AGAIN SUSPENDED.

THE heavy rain which has fallen during the last two or three days has again intercepted the Railway traffic. The Railway officials leave nothing undone to restore through traffic speedily, but just when their labours are on the point of being concluded, they are confronted with further difficulty and trouble. It was arranged by the authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to run the mail train last night, but owing to unfavourable reports of further damage done by the rains on the line being received, the mail was cancelled at the last moment. The several damages on the line were almost repaired, and there was every chance of resuming through traffic to-day, but fresh trouble having arisen, the authorities have had to abandon this intention. If the rains continue, there will be a serious dislocation of traffic. The effect of the interception of the traffic has already been felt in Bombay. The vegetable and other supplies being stopped, the prices of these necessary articles of food have gone up very high. In ordinary season an egg can be had at one pice, but now it is difficult to get one for even four pice. The rain has done further damage on the line ; and it is deemed unsafe to allow the trains to run on. The line is quite unsafe at Virar, where the rain and flood water has washed away the ballast. The river between Saphalla and Virar has again risen, and water has found its way on the line. This state of things is most serious. The passengers from Ahmedabad, by the mail, who were due here yesterday morning, arrived at noon, being transhipped between Saphalla and Virar, at daybreak. The passenger train followed shortly afterwards. The number of passengers was very small. Among the first class passengers were two or three railway officials, who returned from the scene of the floods. Further reports of severe damage to property are pouring in ; crops have been washed away, while others are being spoiled, and cattle are actually perishing. Small huts and trees are blown down, and poor labourers are actually starving. A break will be most welcome everywhere, as it has now become too wet.

Mr. A. C. Owen, the Acting Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, wrote us, last evening, as follows :—I regret to inform you that owing to the heavy rain which has fallen the line between Virar and Saphalla, which had been repaired, has again been reported unsafe, and consequently the down mail will not run to-night, as originally proposed.

The stoppage of traffic on the G. I. P. Railway line has again occurred. Between Budlapur and Narel the line is again washed away and considered unsafe. The Poona passenger train, which left Victoria Terminus, yesterday morning, was detained at Kallyan, as it was found dangerous to allow it to pass onward. The train returned here at one o'clock in the afternoon, the line being considered insecure and the transhipment impossible. The trains from Poona were stopped at Lanowli, and had to be put back. The authorities have arranged to carry on communications by the Dhond-Manmar line, and traffic will be established by that route until the damage on the line between Badlapur and Narel is repaired.

Mr. E. W. Keilly, the Acting General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, wrote us, last night, as follows :—I regret to have to inform you that, owing to continued heavy rain, the line between Budlapur and Wangni has again been flooded, and the running of all up and down trains for Poona and beyond has been stopped for the present by the direct route, but arrangements have been made to work passengers, &c., via the Dhond and Manmar line to destination. We cannot at present state exactly what damage has been done, but as soon as the water goes down, I hope we shall not be long in restoring any breaches that may have been made and in resuming the direct running of trains.

In Guzerat and Konkan also there is heavy rain, which is doing incalculable mischief. However, no further breaches on the line are reported.

LATEST DETAILS.

Information received late last night shows that the rains have caused fresh heavy floods in the Deccan and Guzerat. Rivers and rivulets are overflowing their banks, and the roads are made impassable. At Kallyan the ground is under water for several miles. Owing to heavy rains the line is endangered at Kallyan, and therefore both the Raichore and Jubbulpore mails will be stopped at Thana, and will be allowed to proceed further only when the line is cleared of water and pronounced safe for traffic. We learn that H. E. Lord Sandhurst, who was to leave for Poona this morning, has postponed his departure till to-morrow.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR E. A. FANSHAWE has been posted to No. 13 Company Eastern Division R. A.

MAJOR THE HON'BLE J. E. P. VEREKAR has been posted to No. 8 Company Eastern Division.

CAPTAIN T. H. CHAMBERLAIN has been transferred from the 8th to the 9th Company Eastern Division R. A.

MAJOR-GENERAL SANFORD commands the Forces Bengal Command during the absence at Simla of Lieutenant-General Sir William Elles.

LIEUTENANT GORDON, 59th Field Battery, and Lieutenant Morris, 13th Eastern Division, R.A., have been appointed officiating Ordance Officers, 4th Class, the former to join the Bombay arsenal, the latter Fort William arsenal.

THE following postings have been ordered:—Captain L. Munro, Hampshire Regiment, to 1st Battalion ; Captain T. Packman, East Surrey Regiment, to 2nd Battalion ; 2nd-Lieutenant F. A. Jakson, Royal West Kent Regiment, to 1st Battalion.

RACE HORSES FOR INDIA.

THE steamer Argus arrived in Calcutta on Sunday afternoon, and landed no fewer than 86 horses, including thoroughbreds, hunters, hacks, &c., at Garden Reach. The vessel left Melbourne on June 16, and had fair weather till four days from Colombo, when the sea became very rough. She landed at Madras the shipments of Keats, Madden, Keracuse, D. Sabire and Gidney, and those landed at Garden Reach were for Glasscock, H. Keend, G. Clarke, and W. E. Rosling. The most important consignment was that of Glasscock, which came in charge of Mr. Reid, and a jockey named George Thomas. This shipment included the racers Idolator, Mon Ami, Badajos, The Swell, King Louis, and Colorado, as also half a dozen splendid chargers, well-selected hacks, &c., in all 52. Burgess, who came in charge of G. Clarke's shipment, landed 16 also well selected hacks, and a trotting pony called Hazard. Harry Yeend, who makes a trial shipment, brought eight horses, a racer called Casuist, and a racing pony called Tarradale. Among the eight horses this importer has landed is a very showy weight-carrying cob, which Lord Brassey rode. Regarding the thorough-breds, Casuist and Tarradale, the former is a good performer, having won several races, among which were the Flemington Stakes and the Sandringham Handicap. Casuist is well bred. He is by His Lordship. Tarradale is a champion pony, having won no fewer than twenty races. Cowslip, a trotting mare, was lost on the voyage. Idolator was not landed at Madras owing to some hitch. All the horses, including the thoroughbreds, were landed at Garden Reach in excellent condition. The shipments of Glasscock, Clarke, and Keend go to Messrs. Cook and Co., at whose spacious paddocks at Garden Reach the horses will remain for about a fortnight, and then will be brought to the premises of the firm at Dhorumtoollah. The Argus suffered no material damage by the cyclone, in which she was caught.

AN UNCOMMON METEOR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Kajuri Kach under date 21 :—"On Sunday night, at about a quarter past midnight, an extraordinary phenomenon occurred here. A particularly large and brilliant meteor broke from the south-easterly direction of the sky, flashed across in a north-easterly direction, and then broke into a series of Bright red points downwards. About seven or eight minutes afterwards this was followed by a dull roar, reminding one of the distant explosion of a powder mill. This roar was so distinct that two or three of the sentries on the walls of the Fort reported to their non-commissioned officers that big guns were being fired ; but there are no guns within 30 miles of this post, and even if there were, they are not usually fired at midnight. I may add that during the flight of the meteor across the sky its light was so brillant as almost to obscure the light of a three-quarter moon then shining."

IT is reported that Mdlle. Couedon, the French "prophetess," has been induced by the chaplain of La Roquette, the Abbe Valadier, to confess that she is no more a "voyante" than fortunetellers who are allowed to fool credulous people at French fairs.

WHAT TO DO WITH OUR BOYS ?—II

IN my last communication on the above subject, I fully discussed the merits of the Cape Mounted Rifles as an outlet for our boys, who, having failed to qualify for Sandhurst, are still determined to follow the profession of arms. My own lad, just 19 years of age, duly passed the doctor with the following measurements :—Height 6 feet 1¼ inch, chest 40 inches, and weight a little over 12 stone ; which, I think, says a good deal for the prominence given to sports and autdoor exercises of all kinds at our public schools. Everything being then settled, he, with a party of eleven or twelve others bound for the same service, embarked in the Cape mail steamer at Southampton, and after a most pleasant but uneventful passage duly reached East London, whence the party had to go by train to King Williamstown (where the head-quarters of the Regiment were then), a distance of some fifty miles. But I think I cannot do better than quote from the young trooper's own letters, in which he says :—"We arrived here (King Williamstown) all safe and sound, and I can't say I was sorry when the voyage was over, as it seemed to be so long, which I suppose was owing to my anxiety to see the new country I was going to. On the way out I made friends with two of our fellows, who are very nice, gentlemanly men, who have been in the service at Home. They are steady and not given to drink, which, from all one can already hear and see, is the ruin of men out here. Fellows in England talk about promotion being slow in this corps. But why is it slow ? It is drink as a rule, from what I am told. On our arrival at East London we were met by a sergeant-major of the regiment, who took us up to an hotel, such as it was, though the best in the place, to have some breakfast (at our own expense), and there we stayed till 5 o'clock in the evening, when we got into the train for King Williamstown, to reach which took us a little over four hours, so you can imagine it was a bit slow work. At the station at King Williamstown we were met by another sergeant and a corporal, who took us down to barracks, where we immediately sat down to a cold meat supper. Talk about being hungry, I don't think I was ever so hungry, and we all seemed to be about in the same state, for there was not a crumb to be seen anywhere after we had finished. After our meal we were taken up to our quarters, five of us in one room, and three in another with two other fellows from the last batch. We were then shown our beds, which were of massive iron, and then each had a couple of blankets served out. I made my bundle of dirty clothes with a towel wrapped round it into a pillow, and tried to get to sleep that way, but I could not stand it long, so shifted to the floor, and thus managed to get a little sleep. Whether it was the bed or the supper I don't know, but I had most terrible dreams that night. In the morning we were called at 7-30, and had our breakfast at 8 a.m., and could do as we liked till we had passed through the doctor's hands. I had my examination at 11, and a long one it was too. They are much more particular out here than at home, and don't hesitate in the slightest at sending a man back, for it was only done in the last batch. Our next ordeal was to go and swear in before a magistrate, and before 2-30 p.m. struck on the clock we were all "Cape Mounted Riflemen." Please don't confuse our Corps with that of the Mounted "Police," which is a distinct thing. The same afternoon we had a good part of our kit from the stores, and the next day went to the tailor for our uniforms. This place (King Williamstown) is headquarters of the corps no longer ; they only use it now for recruits for their footdrill, and to get fitted out, &c. Umtata is now the head-quarters ; the quarters here are being given over to the Cape Police. All our riding school and cavalry drill is done up at Umtata. We (*i. e.*, recruits) were going to be kept down here a couple of months or so, but a despatch messenger rode in yesterday, arriving at 10 p.m. last night, having ridden at a gallop, with a change of four horses, something like 180 miles. The poor fellow looked regularly done up, while his horse looked even worse. He had been sent down by the Colonel to give orders that all of us down here were to be put through our drills and sent up by transfer as soon as possible owing to the rising in Matabeleland and elsewhere. The Sergeant tells us that most probably we shall be sent off in three weeks, as trouble is expected in Pondoland, where two of our troops are. You are at it all day here now owing to this scare ; up at 5 a.m. for drill till 8 a.m. After breakfast fatigue duty, loading transfers to be sent up-country, kit inspection, quarter inspection, and a thousand and one things besides. When we get up-country we have a Kaffir boy to clean our boots and do other dirty work, but down here we do it all ourselves, so it gives us a lot to do. The country is very grand here. We have the Buffalo River running just by our camp, and round us are all the forts from the last Kaffir war. The name of the place makes it sound grand, but as for town, we have none but one street. In fact, we are in a deep dip with nothing but hills all round us. The flowers and the vegetation are beautiful, and although we are supposed to be not far off winter, the heat is awful, and I am already as brown as copper. We pay 2s. a day for our mess, and it is very good. We have eight in a mess and everything is very clean and nice. I have written all this by the light of the moon, so you can imagine how powerful it is. The feeling out here has been up to boiling heat about the present position of affairs in the Transvaal and elsewhere in South Africa, and a general row seems to be expected, or it may be with our fellows, "that the wish is father to the thought." How strange all this seems to me after home, and I can scarcely realise the change ; all seems a dream. I hope to give you some more news by next mail.

PATERFAMILIAS.

TRAMWAY PRIZES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "J. Rice," requests any one of your readers who can to inform him as regards the prize-winners in the tickets of the Bombay Tramway Company. But let me tell him that it is of no avail asking the public, who are as a whole as unacquainted with the facts as he is. The best way for him would be to ask those that have close concern in the business. At present, it seems, the information is limited to themselves, and the reason, I believe, is that they are not inclined publishing the same, seeing no necessity for it.—Yours, &c.,

P. D. D.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter of "J. Rice" in your issue of the 28th instant reflecting on the bona-fides of the prizes offered by this company in connection with its ticket system, I beg to state that if that gentleman will call at this office I shall be happy to satisfy him of the genuineness of that system, and to communicate to him the names of the persons who have won and claimed prizes during the current month. The company offers every month eight prizes of Rs. 25 each, twenty prizes of Rs. 10 each, and fifty prizes of Rs. 3 each, and there are 78 tickets issued monthly, each of which entitles the holder to one of these prizes. The numbers of the winning tickets are notified monthly by means of one thousand printed handbills distributed to our passengers, and are also advertised on the 11th of each month. It is true that but a small number of the prizes are as a rule claimed, but the responsibility for that lies, not with this company, but with the very large number of passengers who do not preserve their tickets.—Yours, &c.,

E. T. ANSELL,
Traffic Superintendent.

July 29.

CHURCH FEES AT BASSEIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to draw the attention of the authorities of the diocese of Damaun to the desirability of setting the question of fees recently raised by the order of the Right Revd. Dr. de Costa. The fees in question are respecting baptismal, marriage, and other ceremonies, and as they are calculated to fall heavily on the poor Catholics of Bassein, a petition has long been submitted for their reduction, and an early reply is anxiously looked forward to.—Yours, &c.,

Bassein, July 28. A BASSEIN CATHOLIC.

IT is announced that bills providing for the construction of railways in German East and South-West Africa are to be laid before the Reichstag in the autumn session. The East African Railway is to start from Bagamoyo and Dar es Salaam, with a run to Lakes Tanganyika and Nyanza, with a length of 1,775 kilometres (about 1,180 miles) at an estimated cost of from 30 to 40 millions of marks ; but as it is only intended to construct 296 kilometres in the first instance the sum immediately required will not exceed 12,000,000 marks.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the Committee held yesterday, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, presided, and the other members present were: Mr. R. H. Vincent, C. I. E., Professor Muller, Mr. S. Rebsch, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Messrs. K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Hurkissondas Narotundas, Ebrahim Rahimtula, Dr. N. N. Katrak, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

FIRE BRIGADE STATIONS AND QUARTERS.

The Committee considered a letter to the Acting Secretary, dated 21st instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the continuance of the employment of the establishment for preparing detailed plans and estimates, and for supervising, and for keeping and auditing the accounts of the work of constructing Fire Brigade stations and quarters in different parts of the city, up to the completion and adjustment of the accounts of the Fire Brigade station at Gamdavie, which it is expected to be by the end of July 1897.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to grant the required sanction.

The Committee also considered a letter to the Acting Secretary, dated 22nd instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the construction of a ward office for the Engineer's Department at Gamdavie, at a cost of Rs. 4,139, to the debit of surplus cash balance, and new quarters for the foreman and engineer, and additional quarters for the lascars of the Fire Brigade, at a cost of Rs. 15,528, to be met partly from the provision of Rs. 8,273 for the Gamdavie station included in the 4½ lakhs loan, and partly out of savings already effected on Fire Brigade stations and quarters erected out of that loan.

Mr. Dharamsi objected to accord sanction to the amounts asked for, on the ground that the original estimate was for Rs. 8,000.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, the Executive Engineer, who was present, explained the circumstances under which sanction for the other amounts became necessary. This matter did not occur in his time. The principal reason for the increase was that a portion of the present building was unsafe, and it was necessary to pull it down, and build another in its stead.

Mr. Rebsch proposed that the required sanction be granted.

Mr. Dharamsi objected, and Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtula was of opinion that the estimates concerned two different works, and that two different resolutions should be brought forward.

After some discussion, Mr. Rebsch consented to the withdrawal of his motion, and the matter was postponed till next week.

LEVY OF HALALCORE TAX ON MILLS.

The Committee considered the following letter, dated 24th instant, from the Commissioner, on the question of the levy of halalcore tax on mills:—

Sir,—I have the honor to forward copies of my letter No. 6299, dated 7th July 1896, to the address of the Secretary, Millowners' Association, and Mr. Marshall's letter, dated 15th July 1896, in reply thereto. It will be seen from this correspondence that I have at last succeeded in settling the much-vexed question of Halalcore Tax on Mills at the rate of Re. 1 per head of Mill-hand population per annum, which at the number returned works out to a total impost of Rs. 72,103. I have now to request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the arrangement arrived at after such a long and troublesome controversy. I would first of all draw attention to the Municipal Commissioner's letter No. 12414, dated 26th August 1891, regarding the raising of the special halalcore rate from Rs. 17-4 to Rs. 18-4 and the Standing Committee's resolution thereon, No. 6098, dated 2nd September 1891. Up to the commencement of 1893 the special Halalcore Tax on Mills was calculated and charged at the rate of a halalcore's pay, Rs. 11-8, plus 50 per cent. for supervision; total Rs. 17-4. In such cases as this rate was found to amount to less than the rate on value, the latter at 3 per cent. was charged. These charges were duly sanctioned by the Standing Committee. In 1893 the number of mills taxed was 59, with a result of Rs. 46,189, and in 1895-96 63 mills were paying Rs. 52,382. Subsequently, on the suggestion of the late Revenue and Refund Audit Officer, Mr. Virprasad, which was supported by the Commissioner, the charge for special Halalcore was raised to Rs. 18¼ per month, calculated as follows:—Monthly pay, Rs. 11-8; disposal, Rs. 5-8; supervision at 8 per cent., Rs. 1-4; total Rs. 18-4; As mentioned above, this increased charge was duly sanctioned by the Standing Committee, and the rates worked out on these principles have been the cause of this lengthy controversy with the Millowners' Association.

I consider that the proposed arrangement at Re. 1 per head, which has been accepted by the Mills, is a fairly satisfactory one, representing, as it does, a fair compromise and enbling the Health Department to work without loss and probably at a small profit in this direction. I have never been able to coincide in any way with the views of my predecesor on this question and am certain that the charges on the higher scale, amounting to upwards of ninety thousand rupees, could not have been sustained in a Court of Law. To bring the controversy to an end, after both sides were in possession of all particulars as far as it was possible to ascertain them, it became necessary to find some common basis of agreement and this has been done by taking the number of Mill-hands and making an equitable charge per head in the light of previous investigations of the subject. Finally I may point out that, even if the Mill population was taken at one-twelfth of the whole city, which it dose not reach, the proportionate contribution as compared with the remainder of the populatiion of the city would only come to about Rs. 51,000; so, taking this fact and also the greater outlay, involved in such a special service as that rendered to the Mills, it may reasonably be assumed that the proposed arrangement is equitable and as fairly adjusted as circumstances will permit of.—I have, &c.,—P. C. H. Snow, Commissioner.

Dr. Viegas said that very great credit was due to the Commissioner for the admirable way in which he had brought about a compromise with the mills on the subject of the halalcore tax. He thought that the whole case had been well argued by the Commissioner to the advantage of the Corporation.

It was proposed by Mr. Rebsch, seconded by Dr. Viegas, and carried, that as applied for by the Commissioner, the Standing Committee, under the terms of section 172 (1) of the Municipal Act 3 of 1888, approve of the levy of a special halalcore rate for services rendered to the various mills in Bombay, calculated at the rate of one rupee per head per annum on the number of persons employed in the respective mills. This charge not to cover service to houses owned or rented by mills for the accommodation of the managers or engineers or other employes.

After transacting some other work, the Committee adjourned.

DISPUTED OWNERSHIPS OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

The following letter from Mr. P. C. H. Snow, Municipal Commissioner, will be discussed at the ensuing meeting of the Corporation:—

I have the honour to report that Government claim as their property the two plots of land situated in the front of the Custom House.

On the other hand, the Executive Engineer's Department contend that these two plots of land form portions of the public street, called Custom House Road, and as such, are vested in the Corporation. These plots are watered, drained, lighted, and kept in repair by the Municipality. There is also a public urinal on the portion coloured red and a latrine and dust-bin on that coloured yellow, and the rest of the ground is used as a depot for stacking road, metal, and other materials required for road repairs. In short, there is no resonable doubt, as far as the Municipality is concerned, that these plots of land are portions of a public street.

A voluminous correspondence has ensued between Government and the Municipality, and in the end the former have, without prejudice, waived their right over the plot coloured red and have restricted their claim to the smaller plot coloured yellow. But, as far as can be seen at present, there appears to be no justification for surrendering to Government even the smaller of the two plots of land.

It is my intention to ask Government to reconsider their last decision, and to suggest to them the advisability of referring the question to arbitration, as litigation between the Government and the Municipality would be undesirable. The Municipal solicitors, who have been consulted in this matter, have suggested the latter course.

The sanction of the Corporation is requested to the adoption of the above suggestion, it being understood that the decision of the arbitrator will be final and binding both on the Government and the Municipality.

I have purposely avoided entering into the merits of the controversy, as it is not advisable to disclose at this stage the whole case for the Municipality.

Dishorning cattle finds a sensible, a logical champion in the British Consul in Kansas. It is, he says, by far the lesser cruelty. To Dishorn old cattle is a mistake, it takes them to long too recover, and the pain is great. Calves should be operated on when two weeks old: they suffer little. The bud is nipped with a special instrument; in a few days there is no trace of the wound. If pens of horned and dishorned cattle be compared, the difference is marked. The hornless are quite docile, content, and in good condition. Those still armed, restless, prodding and wounding each other. It costs less to rear the cattle who have no fighting weapons, and they fatten more easily. If unhorned fall, they rise; the other beasts fall to die, be mutilated, and hides gashed. Cattle are paid for by the load; more hornless can go in a truck. Daily the practice gains in popularity in the Western States with those who understand.

SHRI SHANKARA CHARYA AND BRAHMIN WIDOW-MARRIAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Some reformers here conceived and developed the idea of obtaining the sanction of our revered Guru, Shri Shankara Charya, to the practice and institution of widow re-marriage, as the result of the present restriction has been disastrous and terror-striking, and as the life-long and miserable condition of the widows of the Brahmin community and the unavoidable sins that are being committed, and sad and pitiable spectacles daily presented to our sight, are intolerable. In view of this matured idea these gentlemen thought it advisable to hold a public meeting of the Brahmin citizens of Amraoti to vote an appeal to Shri Shankara Charya to obtain his consent. Accordingly a public meeting was held here, yesterday morning, in Shri Balaji's temple, for the purpose. Mr. P. N. Jog, B.A., LL.B., one of the distinguished high court pleaders here, was in the chair. After the correspondence that appeared from a Poona correspondent to the "Kalpataru," a Marathi weekly of Sholapur, was read to the meeting, giving a pathetic account of the sad and heart-rending incident resulting in the suicide of a young Bramhin widow, the daughter of an old and well-to-do gentleman, living in Poona city, owing to her taking some poisonous substance in order to avoid obloquy and disrepute consequent on her illegitimate pregnancy, Mr. Pimpalkhare made a few remarks touching the slave-like condition of the Bramhin widow, illustrating his remarks by citing the sad and deplorable incidence reported to have occurred in Poona city a few days back. To my mind his remarks regarding the advisability of the introduction of the practice of widow-marriage and the pitiable picture depicted by him of the extremely miserable and regrettable condition of the Bramhin widow were uncalled for, as the proposition moved for the adoption of the meeting was not to the above effect, but it was to consider the desirability of addressing an appeal of the Bramhin community to the Bramhin spiritual Guru for obtaining his consent to the practice of widow re-marriage amongst the Brahmins. Having dilated for a long time on a subject which was not included in the printed notices, calling upon the Brahmin community to attend the meeting, Mr. Pimpalkhare read the draft of the appeal proposed to be sent to Shri Shankara Charya, and moved the proposition for the adoption of the meeting. The sense of the audience was that, as the proposition was formally laid before it, somebody would second it, and then it would be put to vote, but, strange to say, that a shastri of the old school speaking against the proposition was allowed by the president to have his say without the proposition being formally seconded, in spite of suggestion from a gentleman that the procedure adopted by him was against the generally accepted rules and regulations of meetings. The president did not notice the suggestion, and the shastri said much beside the question, severely commenting on the inconsistent conduct of the reformers. The president replied to the criticism of the shastri, and practically seconded Mr. Pimpalkhare's proposition. But it affords me great pleasure to observe that Mr. Jog, the president of the meeting, in his usual style of reasoning, ably advocated and established the necessity and desirability of widow re-marriage by citing illustrations, and giving quotations, and making allusion to the standard authors like Spencer and others, and also to the Shrutis and Smrities.

Before the president rose to speak, Mr. V. H. Karandikar asked leave to move an amendment. The president said he could speak after him. Mr. Karandikar brought to the notice of the president the fact that it was a novel procedure to allow amendments after the presidential remarks. He saw no objection, and Mr. Karandikar was required to speak after the president. He impressed upon the minds of the audience the inadvisibility of sending any appeal to the spiritual Guru as the religious conceptions of the Guru and his council were of such a character that there was no probability of the Guru being induced to condescend to the appeal proposed to be addressed. The reasons he adduced in support of his amendment were: (1) The general consensus of public opinion indicative of the deep-rooted prejudices and scrupulous and superstitious convictions; (2) the direct or indirect effect of the indignation at the disobedience of the orders and circular letters sent from time to time by the swami to the people in the matter of the tea-squable at Poona; (3) the disrespect with which the resolution of the swami about the inter-marriages between the sub-sections of the Brahmin community, viz., Koknasth, Deshasth, and Karhade, was treated by the people; (4) the popular interpretations and versions of the Hindu law regarding different usages and customs prevalent among the Brahmin community; and (5) the implicit confidence of the people in the dictates of the shruti and Smriti, believing that they do not enjoin the practice of widow-marriage—all these considerations would, Mr. Karandikar thought, weigh with Shri Shankara Charya in delivering his judgment in the case of the reformers versus the orthodox in regard to obtaining the sanction of Shri Swami to widow re-marriage. With these words, and under the circumstances mentioned above, Mr. Karandikar moved the amendment, though not formerly put, appealing to the good sense of the audience to consider calmly, whether it would be advisable to vote the petition proposed by Mr. Pimpalkhare. His amendment referred to the postponment of addressing the letter to Shri Shankara Charya until opportune time arrived for taking steps in the matter, regard being had to the popular sentiment. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Balirampant, pleader. At this stage of the proceedings of the meeting, I was anxious to see the result of the remarks made by Mr. Karandikar. A gentleman sitting near the president was going to pen the resolution, if adopted by the meeting, but the president said that the meeting was not called for adopting any resolution, but for asking such of the people assembled to sign the appeal as were ready and willing to sign it, and accordingly some signatures were actually taken, but the majority began to leave the meeting hall when the signatures were being taken. The above pronouncement by the president terminated the proceedings. I was really sorry to see the object of the organizers of the meeting not being carried out. I hear that some of the signatories of the advertisement announcing the meeting have pledged to dine with the re-married couples, even if no sanction is accorded to their appeal. Who will say that the object is not praiseworthy? But it is to be seen how many of the persons who have been reported to have taken pledges keep their promises and boldly face popular opposition. There is also a rumour here that the organizers have in view the idea of obtaining fifty thousand, or if possible, a lakh of signatures of persons from this province on the appeal in question. Every hearty and sincere reformer, and at least every sane man, will be glad to see the attempt crowned with success.—Yours, &c.,

ONE PRESENT AT THE MEETING.

Amraoti, July 27.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 29.

Wednesday's observations:—Pressure has increased slightly to briskly in the eastern districts of the Central Provinces and fallen briskly in the western districts of Berar, Gujarat and Bombay Coast. The depression which was central yesterday near Sambalpur has advanced into the western districts of the Central Provinces. Winds are somewhat irregular this morning in the depression area and a storm is probably beginning to fill up; it has given heavy rain in Burma and the Central Provinces. Akola and Pachmarhi report five inches; Amraoti, Khandwa, Nagpur and Indore, each four; Hoshangabad three and Jubbulpore, Raipur and Chanda, one inch. Showers have fallen in the Deccan; and Rajputana, Kurnool and Bickanir have each had one inch of rain. Pressure has increased slightly in Burma and is falling at the head of the Bay where a depression, apparently of slight intensity, has formed, and is now an inportant feature of the weather. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen in Burma and rain is recommencing in South Bengal. Little or no rain has fallen in the Gangetic Plain and the Punjab, and the temperature is now in large excess and the weather very sultry and strong monsoon winds prevail in the Bombay Coast. The depression in the Central Provinces will probably move slowly west-north-west and fill up, but will continue to determine heavy rain to the western districts of the Central Provinces; Berar and Khandesh and perhaps Gujrat. The depression at the head of the Bay will probably intensify and begin to move eastwards during the day.

Reuter's Teheran correspondent telegraphed on July 7:—"The Persian Government has repaid to the Imperial Bank of Persia the large sum which it borrowed from that institution in view of the expenditure incidental to the accession of the new Shah and to meet the cost of the exceptional measures taken for the preservation of public security. In order to relieve the poorer classes, the Government has instructed the bank to re-purchase throughout the country the excess of copper coinage now in circulation."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea It lever irritates, and hence with its soothing and leasantly urifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, KATHIAWAR.

GYMKHANA SPORTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, July 26.

It has been raining more or less during the past fortnight in Rajkot, but on Friday the alumni of the Rajkumar College were fortunate in holding a very successful gymkhana meeting on the maidan, used as the college parade ground. Mr. Waddington, the Principal of the college, with Miss Waddington, had kindly issued cards of invitation to an "At Home," so that the ground, beautiful by its own verdure, decked with flags, adorned by ladies in gay Parisian dresses, and more or less crowded by Native gentlemen and the Kumars in brightly coloured apparel, presented an animated and festive appearance.

The sports commenced with tent-pegging by half-sections; open competition. For this there were 11 entries; 6 half-sections from the college and 5 half-sections from the two squadrons of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, quartered in Rajkot. Mr. Waddington and Mr. W. Browne also entered. After a keen struggle the Kumars, Narsi Sinhji and Sherjuma Khanji, were found to have tied with Naik Yasum Khan and Sowar Sherkud Khan, both half-sections having taken all the pegs in the two tries. In the third ride all the pegs were again taken, so that a division of prizes was necessary. The second event was a dismounting race for junior Kumars. This was won somewhat easily by Bijai Devji, from Ramvala, second.

A ball and bucket race was the next item on the programme. As there were seventeen entries, all those who failed to score at all in the first round were not allowed to ride again. Thus only seven were left in, and of these Kumar Narsisinhji of Rajpipla just beat Mr. Browne, of the Cavalry, by one point. The ladies joined in the next competition, which was a thread and needle race, open competition. The riders had to jump over a hurdle, pull-up, and dismount on their side of a chalked line, run to the ladies to get the needles threaded, mount and return to the post over the hurdle. For this there were 11 entries. Some of the horses baulked at the hurdle, and Kumar Digvijy Sinhji was carried out of the course. Mr. Waddington was first up to the ladies, got his needle threaded by Mrs. Forbes, and was first away on the return journey, but his mare Czarina baulked at the hurdle, and he was beaten by Kumar Natoor Sinhji, after a close race. Mrs. Benson, of Porebunder, was the successful lady.

That the race is not always to the swift was exemplified in the next event—an egg and spoon race for junior Kumars. Eggs being somewhat expensive in Rajkot, the pensive eggs were suitably represented, for this occasion only, by racquet balls. A field of twelve turned out, amongst them being the smallest lad in the college—the younger scion of the Rajkot house; but he was out-paced, as also was Kumar Zainkanji, though the latter, pursuing the even tenure of his way, had the gratification of seeing all those in front spill thin balls, whereby he benefitted and ran in a winner.

Now came the event of the evening, an open competition, and was yclept a flower race. Ladies having drawn for riders were placed in a row. The riders started from a line in front of the ladies, rode about 150 yards to where some bouquets were affixed to self right sticks, and having secured the bouquets, returned, dismounted on their side of the line, and ran to give the bouquets to the ladies. For this there were fourteen entries, so four heats were arranged. In the first heat there was an exciting struggle between four Kumars, and it was won by Hussein Jhawar Khanji. Natour Sinhji unfortunately slipped down in the run in. Mrs. Forbes was the winner's lady. The second heat, also between four Kumars, was won easily by Shirjuma Khanji, and Miss Feuton. Mr. Browne won the third heat, after a close fight with Mr. Waddington, for Mrs. Carnegy, and then Mr. Anderson, also of the Cavalry, came in an easy winner of the 4th heat for Miss Hawes. Much interest was evinced in the final heat, for which Hussein Jhawarkhanji, of Ghidad, Sherjuma Khanji, and Messrs. Browne and Anderson were the competitors. Owing to the excitability of his horse, Mr. Browne, first in the scurry up, failed to grasp his bouquet, and before he could secure it, the other three were well away in the scurry down. Hussein, of Ghidad, was rapidly caught up by the other two, but dismounting quickly, just handed over his bouquet to Mrs. Forbes before Mr. Anderson, who was about an arm ahead of Sherjuma Khanji. The prizes, consisting of photo frames, riding whips, parasol holders, and pepper casters, &c., were distributed by Miss Waddington, for whom, and the Principal, three hearty cheers were given by the Kumars and the visitors in token of the pleasure received.

CRICKET SEASON IN RAJKOT, KATHIAWAR.

The Rajkot Gymkhana commenced its season on the 25th June with a match against the Rajkumar College and staff. On the head of the depressed rupee many sins have been laid, but the low pitch of interest which the Government of India has lately adopted must be responsible for the lack of bowling talent in the Gymkhana eleven. Anyhow, they were badly beaten, as the following score shows:—

RAJKOT GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Forbes, b Natour Sinhjee	0	run out	1
Madharsinhji, b Shiolal	4	b Shiolal	12
Chelshankar, l-b-w, b Natour Sinhjee	0	b Natour Sinhji	6
Souter, run out	8	b P Nulya	3
Anderson, b Natour Sinhji	12	b Shivshankar	1
Hatch, c Kharshedji, b Shivshankar	0	b Shivshankar	7
Berthon, b Shivshankar	0	b Shiolal	2
H Hawes, c and b Shivshankar	2	b Natour Sinhj	16
W Browne, b Natour Sinhji	0	b Shiolal	4
M Hawes, b Natour Sinhji	2	not out	1
Abdul Azidz, run out	8	c Narsisinhji, b Shivshankar	7
Sadik Naron, not out	2	b Shivshankar	0
Extras	6	Extras	7
Total	44	Total	67

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Bijysinhji, b Chelshankar	0	not out	5
Narsisinhji, c Chelshankar, b Hawes	3	not out	4
Natour Sinhji b Browne	23		
Kharshedji, b Chelshankar	5		
Waddington, b Madharsinhji	14		
Shiolal, c Madharsinhji, b Chelshankar	33		
Amarsinhji, c S Aaron, b Madharsinhji	2		
Shivshankar, c Madharsinhji, b Chelshankar	14		
Digvigysinhji, c Hatch, b Chelshankar	0		
Jorawarkhanji, b Chelshankar	0		
Jamatsinhji, run out	0		
P. Nulya, not out	0		
Extras	9	Extras	1
Total	103	Total	10

When opposing the High School on the 2nd July the Gymkhana fared no better—Bajeshankar played in good style, and as a promising colt should be looked after by the Kathiawar C. C. The following score shows that the boys had an easy victory:—

RAJKOT GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Carnegy, c Hirjibhai, b Maoji	15	c Vajeshankar, b Ratilal	
Anderson, c Pramal, b Kaikoshru	1	run out	9
Souter, b Ishvarlal	14	b Ishvarlal	10
Waddington, run out	58	c Bhavan, b Ishvarlal	23
H Hawes, b Maoji	2	b Ishvarlal	0
W Browne, b Maoji	0	c Ishvarlal, b Ratilal	5
Hatch, b Ratilal	5	c Vajeshankar, b Ratilal	0
Berthon, b Ratilal	0	not out	0
Beale, b Kaikoshru	2	b Ishvarlal	0
M Hawes, b Kaikoshru	0	c Vajeshankar, b Ratilal	0
S Aaron, not out	4	run out	0
Extras	5	Extras	2
Total	107	Total	50

HIGH SCHOOL.

1st Innings.	
Ratilal, b Browne	46
Keshavlal, b Waddington	6
Vajeshankar, b Hatch	52
Bhavan, l-b-w, b Browne	5
Maoji, b Hatch	0
Hirjibhai, b Carnegy	20
Prabhashankar, c Hawes, b Anderson	11
Pranlal, l-b-w, b Waddington	9
Hormusha, b Waddington	20
Kaikhoshru, b Waddinton	1
Ishverlal, not out	11
Extras	11
Total	192

On the 11th July a match was played against a local eleven, calling themselves the Rising Star Club. The Gymkhana won on the 1st innings, after a somewhat exciting finish by 2 runs only. The following are the scores:—

RAJKOT GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Sadik Aaron, b Gordhandas	7	run out	13
Shivshankar, b Gordhandas	8	b Yasuf	5
Waddington, b Gordhandas	0	not out	31
Anderson, b Yasuf	6	l-b-w, b Gordhan	1
Merubha, b Gordhandas	3	b Ratilal	4
W Browne, b Gordhandas	1	b Singer	0
Natour Sinhji, b Gordhandas	8	l-b-w, b Ratilal	0
Hatch, b Yasuf	5	did not bat.	
Beale, c Gordhan, b Yasuf	0	c Bhavan, b Yasuf	0
Berthon, not out	6	run out	0
Narsisinhji, c Gordhan, b Yasuf	4	not out	0
Extras	8	Extras	2
Total	56	Total	61

RISING STAR CLUB.

Keshaolal, c Merubha, b Natour Sinhji	15
Ratilal, b Shivshankar	6
Chelshankar, c Anderson, b Shivshankar	7
Bajeshankar, b Natour Sinhji	9
Bhavan, c Anderson, b Natour Sinhji	2
Hirjibhai, c Sadik, Aaron, b Natoarsinhji	2
Singer, b Merubha	3
Yasuf, b Natour Sinhji	0
Chatrabhuj, b Merubha	0
Ismail, not out	5
Gordhandas, b Natour Sinhji	0
Extras	5
Total	51

Though the Karbharis of the States in Kathiawar may not themselves be a festive crew, yet the opportunity of their assembling at Rajkot before the departure of the Acting Political Agent, Colonel Hunter on short leave, to hold their annual meeting, was taken advantage of to celebrate certain social festivities. The Prant officers and administrators came in from their districts, and thus added numerically and brilliantly to the European society. The first event was a cricket match against Ghadechi and the neighbourhood. Play was interrupted by rain on the 15th instant, so the matting was used on the 16th idem. Rajkot made a poor score in the 1st innings and Ghadechi closed their second innings with 8 wickets down, setting Rajkot to make 119 to win. Although 6 wickets were down for 54, the seventh wicket made a prolonged stand, and before Morubba and Bhavan were parted, the score was run up to 88, and a possibility of victory raised the hopes of Rajkot. But the three last wickets fell for 8 runs, thus leaving Ghadechi winners by 22 runs and 2 wickets. Score as follows:—

GHADECHI.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
McCausland, b Shiolal	10	b Natour Sinhji	17
Grant, b Shivshankar	28	b Natour Sinhji	25
Hills, b P. Nulya	1	run out	2
Bharucha, c Waddington, b P. Nulya	1	st Bhavan b Shivshankar	1
Damri, b Shiolal	8	c Shiolal b Shivshankar	2
Hickie, c Shivshankar, b P Nulya	1	b Natour Sinhji	5
Billimoria, run out	15	Not out	9
Rhenius, absent	2	l-b-w, b Natour Sinhji	0
Guzdar, b Shivshankar	2	Not out	7
Spalding, b Natour Sinhji	0	Did not bat.	
Devshankar, not out	3	b Shivshankar	1
Extras	7	Extras	9
Total	78	Total	75

RAJKOT.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Anderson, b Bharucha	0	c Billimoria, b Guzdar	19
Merubha, b Billimoria	0	c Grant, b Devshankar	23
Shiolal, b Bharucha	7	b Bharucha	10
Natour Sinhji, b Billimoria	3	b Bharucha	0
Waddington, b Bharucha	2	c Grant, b Gazdar	13
Forbes, b Bharucha	1	b Guzdar	1
Carnegy, b Billimoria	7	c & b Guzdar	5
Bhavan, c Hills, b Bharucha	1	c Grant, b Billimoria	13
Hawes, st Grant, b Bharucha	0	b Billimoria	0
Shivshankar, c Rhenius, b Bharucha	10	run out	4
P Nhulya, not out	1	not out	0
Extras	6	Extras	8
Total	38	Total	96

For prizes given by Mr. White, the Manager of the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway, a handicap badminton tournament was concluded on Saturday, the 18th instant, when Mrs. O'Donnell and Mr. Carnegy secured the first, and Miss Goldney and Colonel Fenton the second prize. Owing to the generosity of Suragvala, the Kathi Chief of Jetpur, a pavilion has been built for cricket and other recreative purposes, and to inaugurate it a dance was given by Colonel Hunter on the 15th instant. The floor, thanks to the care bestowed upon it by Mr. Lambert, was almost too slippery, and was responsible for an accident to a lady. Dancing was kept up until the small hours, and the inauguration was a complete success. To satisfy the terpsichorian devotees, the Gymkhana gave another dance on the 17th instant, when rain having fallen, the atmosphere was considerably cooler than on the 15th.

Gymkhana sports were to have been held on Friday afternoon, the 17th instant, but owing to rain, could not take place. To provide amusement for the visitors the venue was altered to the badminton hall, at the Khoti, and sports were organized in that limited arena. The first event was a potato and spoon race, and the second a potato and bucket race, in which Captain and Mrs. Forbes were successful. Next came a white tie race, in which the men had to race on all fours, and over hurdles improvised out of vakils' pillows and cushions. In this Captain and Mrs. Forbes were again successful. Catch examination papers were set for each couple to answer in ten minutes, and in this competition Miss Hawes and Major O'Donnell were successful. The competitors who denied that 5 and 7 is 11, and that 5 and 7 are 11, but asserted with the greatest confidence that 5 and 7 make 11 were greeted derisively. As a finale, a pig-sticking contest was introduced, and the local artist, who really deserved great credit for his spirited rendering of the pig's tail, was overwhelmed with chagrin on hearing a wearied spectator declare the whole thing to be an awful bore. The only lady who stuck the pig dangerously near his eye was Mrs. Forbes. As the weather had cleared Ghadechi, represented by Messrs. Spalding and McCausland, challenged Rajkot to play lawn-tennis, and were taken on by Colonel Fenton and Mr. Waddington. With the best side Rajkot won the first set by 6-2. Ghadechi took the next with 6-4, and then Rajkot won on the third set by 6-2. The play was decidedly good, Ghadechi excelling in brilliant strokes, whilst Rajkot played a safer and steadier game.

On Saturday, the 18th July, the Political Agent held an "At Home" at the Khoti, which was largely attended by officials, European and Native, Karbharis, and the leading inhabitants of Rajkot. A small dance concluded the proceedings, and then on the following day, when all the visitors departed, the usual quietude took possession of the station.

On the 23rd July, the Parsis of Rajkot were anxious to try their prowess against the Gymkhana on the cricket field, but not being able to get up a team entirely of Zoroastrians, enlisted other local cricketers. The match was remarkable for the high individual score of one player on each side, and was fairly closed. One innings was played only. Following are the scores:—

BAPASOLA'S TWELVE.

1st Innings.	
Ratilal, b Shivshankar	20
Kharsedji, b Natoarsinhji	6
Hirjibhai, run out	7
Bhavan, run out	3
Bapasola, not out	53
Vachha, b Natoarsinhji	0
Merubba, run out	3
Sabiar, b Browne	7
Abdul Aziz, c P. Nulya, b Browne	1
Hormasji, b Browne	2
Ishvarlal, st Vajeysinhji, b Shivlal	0
Khaikoshru, b P. Nulya	2
Extras	4
Total	108

RAJKOT GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.	
Shivshankar, b Ratilal	20
Natoarsinhji, b Ratilal	1
Waddington, c Wachha, b Ratilal	1
Anderson, c Bapasola, b Ratilal	0
Shivlal, run out	56
Forbes, run out	6
Carnegy, c Hirjibhai, b Ratilal	3
Vajeyainhji, b Bapasola	4
Browne, c Hormasji, b Ratilal	9
Hatch, l-b-w, b Ratilal	5
Berthon, b Ratilal	5
P. Nulya, not out	0
Extras	7
Total	93

The Girassia School eleven from Wadhwan will shortly visit Rajkot to play against both the Gymkhana and the College, and then Khan Saheb Madharsinhji of Saila will probably bring an eleven to oppose the same teams.

The Kathiawar C. C. will have to be contented with a less ambitious programme than last year, when it went on tour to Bombay and Poona. Owing to several of the leading players having gone on leave, or left the province, there is but little material for a decent eleven, and, besides home matches, a match against Guzerat, either at Rajkot or Ahmedabad, is the only one in prospect.

Slowly and surely, says the *Daily Telegraph*, the truth is forcing itself into the mind of the community that Europe is played out. And it is not America that is to succeed it, but Africa. An instance of the decadence of the Old World and the elevation of dusky Africa into academic importance is found at Cambridge University, where Greek and Latin are now at such a great discount that the Porson prize for an Athenian epigram and Sir William Browne's medal for a Roman ode were not adjudged this year, owing to the wretchedness of the stuff sent in as samples. English poetry is also at a low ebb on the banks of the Cam, for not one of the students has been able to compile a poem fit for the Chancellor's award. What a falling off is there! On the other hand, Cambridge is determined to do all it can to promote the study of African subjects, and has resolved to admit the Haussa language into its curriculum. It has started a lectureship for the hitherto unrecognised tongue, and nobody knows what hidden beauties lie in its unknown literature. The Haussa Homer, when he is found, may rival the Greek, who has now had such a long poetical innings. No one seems able to trace exactly the genealogy of the Haussas, a fact which must render their history and traditions all the more interesting.

Mr. Pender, Q.C., leader of the Parlamentary Bar, at the Middle Temple dinner, told a good story against himself. A discussion had arisen about poetry, when Mr. Pender said:—"Now some of you fellows don't know a poet when you see one. I am a poet, though you may hardly believe it. I once wrote and published a small book of poems which were to be sold at 5s. a volume. Shortly after I was married, I received an account for £40 from my publishers, which I put into the waste-paper basket. Every quarter for about two years I received a similar account. One day, my wife said to me:—'I think it is time you paid that £40.' So I said I would see to it. I read the account through, and it appears that £40 were due to me in respect of my poem, at which my wife was delighted. But I thought there was some mistake somewhere, so I went to see my publishers, who said:—'You are the first customer we ever had who required half-a-dozen reminders of money being due to him. How will you have it?' I said:—'Do you really mean to say that you owe me £40?' 'Why yes, of course, we do.' I replied:—'You must have sold a lot of copies to realise £40'. Where upon the publishers said:—'We never sold a single copy, but we had a fire, and this is your share of the insurance money.' I said:—'I'll take it in £5 notes please.'"

THE LUCKNOW COMMISSION ON THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF BAHRAICH.

On Tuesday week Mr. Ross Scott, Judge of Lucknow, gave evidence. He stated: I was deputed by Government to make certain enquiries in Bahraich. In the course of my enquiries, I sent for the accused. I received this letter from him. Before I got it I had asked him about his debts.

Produce two statements made by accused, dated 14th March, 1896 (exhibits 2D and 3D), also the undated memo. of his statement which I first started on foolscap and then abandoned and copied into my book of statements (exhibit 4D). Both statements (exhibits 2D and 3D) were signed by him in my presence. I questioned him and recorded his answers. I read it over to him, and asked him to look over me and see that I read it correctly.

Q.—Why did you examine the accused twice on one day (14th March)? I arrived in Bahraich on 11th March. On 12th I got a list of cases in which I was told bribes had been taken. That list is in that notebook. One of those cases is Prag vs. Lalji, I think. Prag appeared before me and made a statement. He said Jugal Kishor knew about it. I sent for him and questioned him. I then thought that the accused would deny everything about Prag if he did not hear of my interview with Jugal Kishor, so I sent for him a second time that same day, in the hope that he would deny all knowledge of Prag and to prevent the possibility of his saying afterwards, "Prag is a bad character. Has lost cases before me, and so has made this statement." I questioned the accused about this repayment of Rs. 10,300 in the presence of Mr. Bower, the Deputy Commissioner. That was my third interview with accused. I made this memorandum of the interview immediately after Haider Mehdi left, and I and Mr. Bower signed it. Refreshing my memory I can say that Haider Mehdi said it was paid to Khairat Ali as agent of Rani Narain Debi. He could give no intelligible explanation of the repayment having been made to any person other than the depositors or Muhammad Sadik, except that there was a copy of the sale-deed on the record which recited that money had been obtained from Rani Narain Debi by Bhagwant and Sukhraj Kunwars for payment to Muhammad Sadik. I asked him about the Rs. 5,000 mortgage executed by his father. He shuffled at first, and then said that on the same day as the money was paid to Narain Debi's mukhtar, his father borrowed Rs. 5,000 from Narain Debi, and that the mortgage deed was registered in his presence in the house in which he was residing. With regard to the first statement of Haider Mehdi about his debts, I considered that his statement of debts was represented as complete, because he volunteered statements as to his debts to the Delhi Bank at Lucknow—the Kashmiri and Commercial banks at Fyzabad, and what I did not record but distinctly remember about his debts to shops in Hazratganj. He volunteered this information, and I knew nothing about it and did not ask him about it. I examined a number of witnesses in Bahraich. There was no general desire to give information. Prag was the only person who appeared anxious to give evidence. I don't think I sent for him. None of those whom I sent for seemed to be anxious to give evidence. I remember distinctly the condition of Mussammat Panchu when I examined her. After I had recorded her statement, she asked me for some quinine, saying she had fever. I examined her hand and it was burning. She had very high fever.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wheeler: I was placed on special duty within the Gonda Judgeship, which includes Bahraich. I got no direct instructions from Government, and no specific instructions at all. Dr. Howell sent for me and read out a letter to me he had received from Government to the effect that I was deputed to make enquiry into certain allegations made against the Sub-Judges of Gonda and Bahraich. No specific instances were given. I reached Gonda on 12th or 13th February, and left for Bahraich on 11th March. Whilst at Gonda I made some enquiry about Haider Mehdi, of Bahraich. I reached Bahraich on 11th March and left on the night of the 30th March. I am practically certain I had no other personal interviews with Haider Mehdi beyond the three already mentioned. I first sent for pleaders and asked them if any bribes had been given to the Sub-Judge. I also had correspondence with Haider Mehdi about irregularities in cases. I was so satisfied that no Criminal Court could fail to convict him on several of the criminal charges that I did not think it necessary to make any report about numerous irregularities which I discovered during my enquiry. I accepted none of his explanations I dropped them. Yes, I saw Nidha Sah and examined him. I see in letter exhibit 1B that the accused stated that he borrowed money from Nidha Sah when he was Munsif at Hardoi, Fyzabad, and Sultanpur. When I examined Nidha Sah, he confirmed this, and said the Sub-Judge had not borrowed any money from him since he came to Bahraich as Sub-Judge. Certain deeds were brought to me by Muhammad Wasi, Deputy Collector, before I saw Nidha Sah. They were signed by Haidar Mehdi. I only remember getting two deeds and not a roznamcha. There may have been three deeds and a roznamcha. I did not give Muhammad Wasi any order to bring me these deeds. Nidha Shah did not complain to me that during his absence, whilst he was bathing at Ajudhia, Muhammed Wasi, Deputy Collector, with the tahsildar and the thanadar of Kaisarganj, entered his house, got his key from his young son, opened his strong box, took out another box, searched through his papers, and finally removed three deeds and a roznamcha. I probably asked Nidha Sah whether he had dunned the Sub-Judge. I probably asked him whether he had threatened to sue. He said he had not threatened. Haidar Mehdi said in his letter he had not borrowed from any one in Bahraich. I don't think I found out during my inquiry that he had done so. Haidar Mehdi told me of his own accord about his debts to the banks, &c. If he had not volunteered the information, I should not have known about them. I did not show or call Haidar Mehdi's attention to circular X when I was asking him about the Rs 10,300. I simply asked him for an explanation. Nand Kishor, the munsarim, did not encourage me to go to the bazaar to Praghalwai's shop. I don't remember whether he was present when I went. I went in order to take Prag's statement. After hearing it, I directed Prag and Chedi to come or to be brought to my house. I don't know whether Nand Kishor brought them or not. I don't know whether Nand Kishor went on an ekka with Prag to my house. I was putting up in the Deputy Commissioner's house. Jwala Parshad, the tahsildar of Bahraich, certainly assisted me during my inquiry. So did Nand Kishor and Abnash Chandar, assistants, which was very necessary because of the interference with my inquiry, which I believe was made by Mr. Boyle and Mr. Wheeler. (Mr. Wheeler stated that the inquiry conducted by Mr. Boyle and himself, at Bahraich, simply consisted in recording the statements of persons, who were perfectly willing to be examined, and that if anyone had told Mr. Scott that they had "interfered" with his inquiry in any other way than by doing that, then his informant had lied.) I examined Prag halwai on 14th March. I cannot name the persons who were brought to me by Nand Kishor, Jwala Parshad or Abnash Chandar. The two latter were with me every day almost. I do not remember whether I examined Kallu or Nabi Byksh. It was not brought to my notice that Kallu or Nabi Baksh or any of the witnesses were taken to the thana. I did not know that Mr. Boyle and you (Mr. Wheeler) went to the thana and found Kallu and Nabi Baksh detained there. I do not recollect if I examined Munu mason. I certainly examined some man with a name like Wazir, who told me that he bribed the Sub-Judge and got the money back plus expenses. Whilst I was at Gonda before going to Bahraich, Nand Kishor, munsarim to the accused, never came over to me at Gonda nor did he send me any letter. Nand Kishor showed me orders of the Sub-Judge calling on him for explanations and complained to me about them. Nand Kishor gave me the draft the telegram written by accused, for a cheque. He told me about records. He brought me files and records, which in my opinion he must have brought without the permission of the Sub-Judge. He did everything he possibly could to help me, and told me that I would find something wrong in such-and-such files. I backed up Nand Kishor in several matters when the Sub-Judge demanded explanations from him. I don't know if there is any enmity between the accused and Nand Kishor. I do not know if the relations of the latter were transferred from Bahraich on the report of the Sub-Judge. Some days after I left Bahraich I came to Lucknow. I only remember Nand Kishor coming to me at Lucknow once after I left Bahraich. It was on Sunday night. The Sub-Judge dismissed Nand Kishor. I never heard that his dismissal was on account of his being absent without leave. Don't know why he was dismissed. I examined Sheolegan Dei near a temple, not in a temple. The temple was about 16 yards off. There was a doorway into a building with a purdah hanging in it, and I examined a woman behind it who, I was told, was Sheolagan Dei. I told Muhammed Wasi, Deputy Collector, the tahsildar, the Munsarim, and Abnash Chandar to write the statements of certain persons and to inquire after my departure from Bahraich. I did not record any statements of Wahid Ali Shah. I saw him at the dargah and then at the takiya. I asked him about a bribe of Rs. 300. Ghaus Mahammad, a pleader, came to me and said that in a case in which he appeared for Wahid Ali Shah, the latter told him that he had given the Sub-Judge Rs. 300. Wahid Ali Shah said he had not given anything. I asked him if he would swear on the Kuran, and he said yes. I told him he was a liar, because I had already found he had lied to me. He had told me he never went out to see anybody, and I had found out that he used to go frequently and see some one. This is a letter I received from Nand Kishor, all about the Rs. 10,360 (exhibit 5D) I have looked through my box and I cannot find any of the correspondence I had with Haidar Mehdi about irregularities or any correspondence besides that filed.

Gur Sahai a Bahraich vakil, was next called. It appeared that he was a witness under charge 4 only and not under charge 2. Mr. Wheeler objected to the prosecution, jumping to the fourth charge from the first. Mr. Chamier claimed that he could put in his witnesses "higgledy-piggledy if he liked. The Commissioners dissented from this, and it was laid down that some pleaders might be interpolated here as witnesses in order to let them go, and that after that the prosecution was to proceed with the charges in serial order as directed when the Commission opened.

Gur Sahai stated: I am vakil to Suraj Pragash Sinh, the Raja of Gangwal. Acted as such in case of Sheolagan Dei versus the Raja. Appeared only once. Produce my Cause List (exhibit 1E) written by me. I make the entries on the day to which they refer. I enter the names of cases when I am retained, or in old cases when a new date is fixed, and I enter what happens. I find this en tree under date 22nd October 1895:—"After argument postponed for decision. No date fixed." After that date I never went into Court again in that case. I have an entry in this Cause List that the case was decided on 28th October, which I made on information received from Sampat Rai, mukhtar to the Raja of Gangwal. I do not known on what point the case was dismissed. I was for the judgement-debtor. The decision was favourable to me. I argued that the decree could not be executed, being barred by limitation. I argued in the hope that I should be successful, and I was.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Some of the native journals believe there is a good deal of dissatisfaction among the non-official members of the local Legislative Council at the decision of Government to introduce the budget at its coming session. The "Gujerati" says: The Councillors will have very limited time to study the financial statement. Like the members of the Executive Council they are also busy men, and are, therefore, fairly entitled to ask for reasonable time, at least a month, to prepare themselves for taking an intelligent part in the debate on the budget. Its introduction in the month of August is in itself sufficiently ridiculous, but if the discussion is to be any thing better than a farce, the Councillors should have due facilities given to them for careful thought and study. At the next sitting of the Council about fifty or sixty interpellations will be asked. This sitting takes place nearly after five months, and in the meanwhile several important matters have cropped up in which the public are interested. Without looking to the right or to the left the Councillors must fearlessly discharge their duty with all the sense of duty they owe to the people and to Government. Those who do not labour under grievances will of course complain of interpellations. But they are not entitled to be heard in this matter. It is the judgment of the wider public that must be appealed to, and we believe that is entirely in favour of the Councillors who take so much pains to bring to the notice of Government grievances that would otherwise escape their notice and silently rankle in the minds of the people."

THE LATE MR. J. P. PHYTHIAN.

Most of the vernacular papers speak in eulogistic terms of the good work done at the Victoria Jubilee Thechnical Institute by its late Principal. The "Indian Spectator" says of him. "The death of Mr. J. P. Phythian is a great loss to Bombay. The prosperity to which the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute has attained was much due to his learning, zeal, and fostering care. He was a man of repute and position in England before he was brought here, and amongst us he worked in a way to more than sustain them both. Not only did the public appreciate him, but his students too. We wish a hearty success to the memorial the latter are contemplating in his honour." The "Gujerati" observes: "The Victoria Technical Institute has suffered a serious loss in consequence of the death of its Principal, Mr. J. P. Phythian. This sad event was wholly unexpected, and considerable sympathy is felt everywhere for his widow and daughter. He has been associated with the Institute since 1888. He held the Principalship of the Oldham Lyceum before coming out to India and had considerable experience of cotton spinning and manufacturing industry in Lancashire. Under his guidance the Technical Institute made satisfactory progress."

FACTIONS AT BARODA AND ITS NEW DEWAN.

With regard to the new Dewan at Baroda, the "Gujerati" states: "Mr. Shrinivas is a man of ability and large official and worldly experience, and is shrewd enough to understand the exceptionally difficult and delicate situations which he will have to face. What has pained us most in the recent history of Baroda is the existence of factions. This is most unfortunate for the people as well as their ruler. The first and chief aim of the Dewan ought to be to restore the sentiment of unity and harmony by his impartiality and sympathy towards all the classes, and that feeling of confidence and continuity which seems to have been somewhat weakened. We have absolutely no sympathy with any attempt to support one interest at the expense of the other, thus compromising the larger intersts of the State and discrediting the name and fame of a ruler who began so well, and who may fairly be expected to fulfil the high expectations formed of him."

"SPEAKING MEMBERS" OF COUNCIL.

The "Indian Spectator" has reason to be dissatisfied with the renomination to the local council of the Hon. Mr. Runchorlal Chotalal, as much as it has had with that of the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia for the third time. Our contemporary gives his reasons too: "Not that these gentlemen are not excellent men in their own way or that their success in life was not such as should have entitled them to be once dubbed "the Honourable" by Government. But a re-election a second or a third time can be justified only by exceptional good hard work; and we are wholly unaware of any such having been done by the abovenamed official or non-official nominees, unless of course, a patient acquiescence and resolution never to speak, much less to interpellate, be entitled to be considered good hard work. We certainly do not grudge Government the supporters it can have by law, non-official or official. But we should like to have them speaking members, with something of life in them, if not of learning and thought. Is it, that Government can find few non-official supporters amongst those who possess the latter qualifications? If so, we must really pity it.

SPECULATION IN EXCHANGE AND GOVERNMENT STOCK.

The "Indian Spectator" congratulates the Finance Minister upon the splendid success of his first 3 per cent. loan, remarking that the loan has been a greater success than could have been expected by ordinary calculations. Our contemporary adds: "The explanation must lie partly in the plethoric condition of the money market in the Presidency towns and partly in the gambling in Government Stock, which has been of late raised to the dignity of a regular trade. A study of the names of the persons to whom the new loan has been alloted will show that there are amongst them a number of speculators, as opposed to honest investors. This trade in Government Stock, carried on only by word of month, without any actual transfer of the Stock, but only with payments of the difference between the market rate and the price stipulated for purchase after a time, is being rapidly devoloped in Bombay. And in Bombay it is, that the major portion of the new 4 crores' loan has been subscribed for. The Banks here, including even the Bank of Bombay, give all facilities to such trade, as they do to speculations in gold and silver. It is thus cliques and speculators that control our exchange and the price of our Government Stock. It can far from be a healthy state of trade. We trust the Finance Minister will bear this in mind when next he thinks of converting the existing 3½ "per cents." to 3."

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE AT OXFORD.

Speaking of the newly-opened Indian Institute at Oxford, the "Gujerati" says it is difficult to prophesy what future it has before it: "Sir M. Monier Williams wanted to supply it with two arms, one to help Europeans in their oriental studies, and the other to aid young Indians in the prosecution of western studies, but owing to insufficiency of resources it will not be able to fulfil the latter function. This is to be regretted, especially when so many chiefs and princes have subscribed to its funds. How far young probationers for the Indian Civil Service will profit from this institution is yet problematical. No doubt Sir George Hamilton delivered a very eloquent and sympathetic speech in speaking about the sphere of usefulness that lies before it. But it is not the mere reading of books on oriental subjects at the Institute that will produce sympathetic and high-minded administrators." The "Maratha," of Poona, however, seizes an opportunity of the opening of the Institute to pen a singulary libellous attack upon Lord George Hamilton in the following terms:—"In the light of the position taken up by Lord George Hamilton regarding the cost of the Indian contingent, the speech which His Lordship delivered at the opening of the Indian Institute reads very much like an exhibition of incredible effrontery. Here is a Secretary of State who does not feel ashamed to indulge in tall talk about the necessity of governing India on righteous and non-party grounds, all the while determined to force the India ryot to part with the little he has for satisfying the military ambition of a few reckless pseudo-politicians. His Lordship's speech is in striking contrast with his actions and this seems to have struck even the "London Times." The "Indu Prakash" speaks in a somewhat milder tone:—"The speech that Lord George Hamilton made on the occasion of opening the Institute was an admirable one from the academical point of view. It breathed sympathy and noble sentiments in every sentence, but we in India find it hard to shake off the notion that it has about it a ring of unreality and insincerity. If words were any real indication of a man's actions, then one would have supposed that Lord George Hamilton would make the most sympathetic Secretary of State for India."

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or alling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it wil positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 33, Harringdon Road-London England.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. W. T. Spencer, the well-known second hand bookseller, announces for publication in August a volume to be called "George Cruikshank's Portraits of Himself." It will be written by Mr. George Somes Layard, and will be illustrated by about forty drawings, some of which have not hitherto been published. The publisher says: "The complete and unbroken autographic record of the artist's personal appearance from the early age of twelve to the time when he was preparing his never-to-be-completed autobiography, is unparalleled in the history of published art."

Lord Crewe's sister, the Hon. Mrs. Henniker, is the author of a little volume, "In Scarlet and Grey," which Mr. John Lane will publish shortly. The book is made up of six "stories of soldiers and others," and a tale, "The Spectre of the Real," which was written by Mrs. Henniker and Mr. Thomas Hardy. The next addition to the same series will be "Day Books," by Miss Mabel E. Wotton. Mr. Lane is also preparing for immediate publication the Oxford Sacred Poem, by the Rev, H. C. Beeching, M.A., of Balliol, entitled "St. Augustine at Ostia."

Another book about South Africa will be published within the next few days. This is "a handbook for the present situation," and has been written by Messrs. W. F. Purvis and L. V. Biggs, and dedicated to the president, Professor Bryce, and the members of the Anglo-African Writers' Club. The volume is divided into three sections, people, progress, problems, and at the end there is a bibliography of South African literature. The authors announce that "in an original form" are presented details concerning the political devlopments, the shipping ring, the Labour question, and the Customs and Postal Union.

A new edition of Washington Irving's complete works is about to be issued in forty volumes by Messrs. Putnam. Over 400 illustrations, mainly photogravures, are promised, and the publishers have secured in the preparation of the designs, the services of a number of distinguished artists. The edition to be known as "The Holly," will also contain "Irving's Life and Letters," as compiled by his nephew, Messrs. Putnam, have nearly ready "The Stories and Legends from Washington Irving," a book containing the most popular tales told by the "Addison of American literature."

Shortly after the appearances of Dr. Oscar Hertwig's "Praformation oder Epigenise" a detailed abstract was published by Mr. P. Chalmers Mitchell in one of the scientific journals. The momentous issues involved in the problem of heredity and the great interest excited by Dr. Weissmann's theories make it disirable that a full translation of the work should be issued. Mr. Heinemann has undertaken to publish the book, which is entitled "The Biological Problem of To-day: Preformation or Epigenesis?" and the volume will contain a nineteen-page introduction by the translator and an index and glossary. Professor Hertwig is director of the Second Anatomical Institute of the University of Berlin.

In the autumn Messrs. Gibbings will publish in twelve volumes a library edition of the works of William Hickling Prescott. Also a new edition of Rousseau in three volumes, an introduction for which has been written by Mr. S. W. Orson. Three years ago this firm issued "The Handy-book of Literary Curiosities," which met with so much success that the editor Mr. William S. Walsh, is now engaged on "Curiosities of Human Life." Another of the autumn announcements of Messrs. Gibbings is a four volume edition of "Gil Blas," translated by Henri van Laun. This will contain twenty-one photogravures from the original etchings by Lalauze.

The July volume in the new library edition of Charles Reade, which Messrs. Chatto are issuing, will be the story "Put Yourself in His Place." This edition has once more proved the steady hold which Reade has on the English-speaking public. His "Cloister and the Hearth," for which Sir Walter Besant has often expressed his admiration, continues to have the widest sale. Besides "Put Yourself in His Place" there will be several more issues in the library series before it is completed. These include "A Terrible Temptation," "A Simpleton," "The Jilt," "A Perilous Secret," and "A Woman Hater." Then lastly, in January, will come "Readiana" and "Bible Characters," in one volume.

A study of Tolstoy's well-known novel "La Guerre et la Paix," from the pen of General Dragomiroff, will shortly appear in French. General Dragomiroff, who it need not be said is one of the most prominent officers of the Russian army, treats Tolstoy's masterpiece from the military point of view.—Zola's "Rome" has called forth a number of pamphlets, and even one or two volumes from fervent Roman Catholics of opinion that the novelist has misrepresented and attacked their religion. Yet another publication of this kind is on the eve of appearing. Its author, Dr. Moncoq, claims to have written a complete refutation of a book which he describes as aussi immoral que momsonger.—A second edition of M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu's monumental treatise—it is in five volumes—on political economy will be issued early.

M. P. Castanier has finished the second volume of his exhaustive history of Provence. It deals with the foundation of Marseilles and with the earliest known events of the history of Provence.—A work of interest to specialists and historical students will be a fine quarto volume to be published before the end of the month under the auspices of the Saint-Quentin Antiquarian Society. The title of the work is "La Guerre de 1557 en Picardie." It contains a number of monographs by various writers on the siega of Saint-Quentin, the battle of Saint-Laurent, the capture of Ham and Chatelet, and allied subjects. Lieutenant-Colonel Theillier supplies an essay on the equipment of French and other European soldiers towards the middle of the sixteenth century. The volume is illustrated by reproductions of contemporary woodcuts, and coatains reprints of many historical documents.

M. Francis de Pressense, the well-known writer on international politics, and one of the most distinguished of French journalists, has almost ready a volume on Cardinal Manning. M. de Pressense is a quite recent convert to Roman Catholicism. Under the title "Histoire des Relations de la France avec Venice du XIII. Siecle a l' Avenement de Charles VIII." an important historical work in two volumes is about to appear. The author is M. P. M. Perret, and a preface to the work has been writen by M. Paul Meyer, of French Institute. Other Forthcoming French Novels are: "Ame Fleurie, by Jean Ramean;" Histoire d'un Homme" by Paul Perret;" Pour Un Mari. " by Mare de Chandplaix;" Les Ressources Secretes, by Daniel Riche;" Sa Femme, " by Pall Guirand;" Petit Ange, by Pierre Mael; "La Crise," by Jean Reibrach; "Cœur d'Or," by Flagy; and a novel by Gyp, "Bijou."

Messrs. Chatto and Windus will, in the early autumn, publish an edition of Stevenson's "Songs of Travel," with an introduction by Mr. Sydney Colvin. A new four-volume edition of Parker Gilmore's stories will be ready immediately. Admondo de Amicis's "Constantinople" has been translated from the Italian by Caroline Tilton, and will be published shortly by Messrs. Putnam. The volume on "the political situation" in South Africa, which we announced the other day as by Mr. Cronwrigth Schreiner, is written, we are informed, by Mrs. Olive Schreiner in collaboration with her husband.

Messrs. Ward, Lock, and Co. publish in their "Nineteenth Century Classics," a series for scholars, edited by Mr. Clement Shorter, and elegantly printed on fine paper, Carlyle's 'Sartor Resartus," with a thoughtful introduction from the pen of Dr. Edward Dowden. Doubtless it is included in the series as the most characteristic product of the genius of one of the most remarkable writers of the present age. And to think that the work long went a-begging and that even the edilor of "Fraser's," in which it at last found a refuge, only accepted it at a reduced price on account of the "unpopularity of the subject"!—"The Student's Lyell," edited by Dr. J. W. Judd, C.B. (John Murray), has heen prepared at the special request of Sir Leonard Lyell, nephew of the great geologist. This volume contains the substance of the famous "Principles of Geology." As an introduction to that study it is practically without a rival. Many illustrations accompany the text.—Dr. J. L. Thudichum's learned "Treatise on Wines" is now included in the series of volumes entitled "Bohn's Scientific Library," and published by Messrs. G. Bell and Sons.

The student of chemistry will find much to assist him in "Chemistry in Daily Life" (H. Grevel and Co.) This is an English translation of a course of lectures delivered at Koningsberg by Dr. Lassar-Cohn, which created some stir in Germany. The author's chief aim has been to show that chemical phenomena are intimately bound up with our daily lives, and that whether we know it or not we are constantly carrying on chemical operations. The work is as free from technicalities as possible, for which reason it will be found extremely entertaining by persons with little or no knowledge of the variety of allied subjects of which it treats.

Evidently there is a profound allegorical meaning in the twelve plays of Mr. Henry B. Fuller, to which he gives the general title of "The Puppet Booth" (John Lane.) In "The Cure of Souls" the reader is introduced to such personages as "The Sinner," "The Saint," and the "Woman Worldly Wise," and there are visions of torture chambers, nymphs, sirens, bacchantes, satyrs, amoretti, imps, and demons. But allegory, to be effective, should be clear, and clearness is not a distinguishing characteristic of Mr. Fuller as a writer. In another sketch, "On the Wirlwind," the argument seems to be that inventors of modern destructive appliances are really responsible for the deaths of men in warfare, and not the mere combatants; but to dogmatise on such a point would be hazardous.

A MODERN SAMARITAN.

The "Woodbridge Reporter" publishes an interesting account of "The Essex Samaritan," more exactly known as Mr. George Edwards, of Little Bealings, near Ipswich, England, who, though a quiet and retiring person, is noted locally for the good he has done to people who have had the benefit of his advice, which we now give to our readers. It appears that Mr. Edwards' lore is the result of his own experience:

"When I was a boy," said he, "I had a bad attack of rheumatic fever, and another about eleven years ago, when I was laid up for twenty-one weeks."

"And up to two years ago," interrrupted his wife, "if he got a cold or the weather was changeable he suffered most excruciating pains in all his limbs. He could get no rest night nor day, for he could not sleep at night nor rest in the day-time."

"Yes," continued Mr. Edwards, "it was about two years ago, just before Christmas, when I was suffering dreadfully with rheumatism in my legs, so that I could not get my stockings on, nor walk. Nothing did me any good. One day I was looking at the newspaper and saw what wonderful things Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People had done, and I said 'I'll have a try at them.' So I sent right away to Dr. Williams place for a box."

Mrs. Edwards again interposed here: "Yes," she said, "and after he had taken that one box he felt great relief, and so he sent again and got another."

"I had only three boxes altogether," continued the husband. "And that properly cured him," chimed in the wife emphatically.

"I have never had a rheumatic pain since, and I tell everybody how much good they have done me; and this has been the means, as you have heard, of great benefit to many people who have been led to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills by my example.

Mr. Edwards' disinterested story carries conviction on the surface, and confirms reports from all quarters of the remarkable cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd. by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

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It acts quickly, affording almost instant relief from the severest pain.
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TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

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When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

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SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A Professional Nurse. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
Dear Sir,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.
I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "Carlton" Club:—

Messrs. R. Mathews & Company. Carlton Club, Dec. 20, 1875.
Gentlemen,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to his Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.
Yours obediently,
W. Griffin Sutton, Secretary.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to Carefully Examine the Corks and Capsules to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

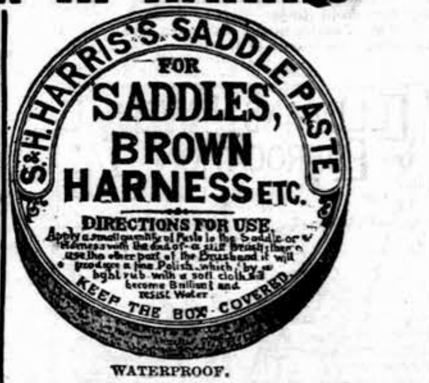
HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.
By Royal Letters Patent
Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.
HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY
H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.
PERSONALLY ORDERED BY
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
ADOPTED BY
Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c.
And by Leading Physicians.
PRONOUNCED BY
Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B.
a most efficient substitute for the live horse.
USED BY
MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY.
The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE.
The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS.
AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.

TROT, CANTER & GALLOP.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."
The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.
FULL PARTICULARS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, POST FREE:
Vigor & Co. 21, Baker St., London.

S. & H. HARRIS
FOR
Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.
Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no Brushing.
ASK FOR IT.


S.&H. HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE
FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS ETC.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.
KEEP THE BOX COVERED.

WATERPROOF.
HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet.
JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

TRADE MARK ON WALTER MAC FARLANE & CO. GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY EVERY CASTING.
Macfarlane's Castings,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
"SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER."
ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE IRON WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, BANDSTANDS, ARCADES, KIOSKS, CONSERVATORIES, ROOFS, RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, FACTORIES, PUBLIC WORKS, MARKETS, GODOWNS, ETC., ETC.
ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS AND BRACKETS. ELECTRIC WIRE WAYS.
NUMEROUS HEIGHTS AND DESIGNS TO SUIT DIFFERENT REQUIREMENS.
MACFARLANE'S GLASS ENAMELLED DRAIN AND SOIL PIPES—A SPECIALITY
Illustrated CATALOGUES, Price Lists, and Estimates on application.
WALTER MACFARLANE & CO., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

The Patent Office, Trade Marks Branch, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

Sir,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile Imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
Manufactured only at DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

BROWN'S FOUR CROWN
RED SEAL BRAND
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
same as supplied to
H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

NOTA BENE.—Please note that fac-simile of ROBERT BROWN'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE and RED SEAL are on the label, without which none represents the celebrated **FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.**

Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

D. P. BATHA & Co., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents and Importers.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL - MEN.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN Patent LEVER TRUSS

(*No Steel in Band.*) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

Prices:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, & 21/-
Double, 26/-, 30/-, & 33/6

SCIATIC, RIDING, & other **BELTS**
All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.

All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.

Consultations, Descriptive Circulars, Price List, &c., free.
J. WHITE & CO., Ld., London,
228, Piccadilly, England.
Est. 50 Years.

THE BEST
"REFRESHER"
IN INDIA.

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. *Rs. 22.0*
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints *Rs. 31.0*
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

Agents,—
Calcutta & Bombay-**Turner, Morrison & Co.**
Madras - - **Spencer & Co.**
Rangoon - - **Binning & Co.**

Karachi: ROBINSON MORRISON & Co.

Stephens Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE "NEW" MAHARAJAH HARMONIPHONE
AND
MUSICAL BOX.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ORNAMENT,

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR OUR INDIAN CONSTITUENTS.

PLAYING
24
DISTINCT
AIRS
ON
4
CYLINDERS.

EXTRA
SPARE
CYLINDERS
SUPPLIED
TO
ORDER.

EUROPEAN OR INDIAN MUSIC.

IN MASSIVE SOLID WOOD CASE, artistically inlaid with fancy coloured woods, forming a CONSPICUOUS and FASCINATING ORNAMENT, SPECIALLY SUITED FOR A PALACE OR DARBAR HALL.

Each Box has FOUR INTERCHANGEABLE CYLINDERS. Each playing Six distinct Airs, IN ALL PLAYING 24 SEPARATE AIRS.

WITH HIGHLY ORNAMENTAL TABLE, as illustrated, having drawers specially fitted to contain the spare cylinders when not in use. The Table and Box stand 48 inches in height, 46 inches in length and 27 inches in width.

We also supply THE SAME QUALITY HARMONIPHONE WITHOUT TABLE and measuring 36 inches in length, 18 inches in width and 14 inches in height.

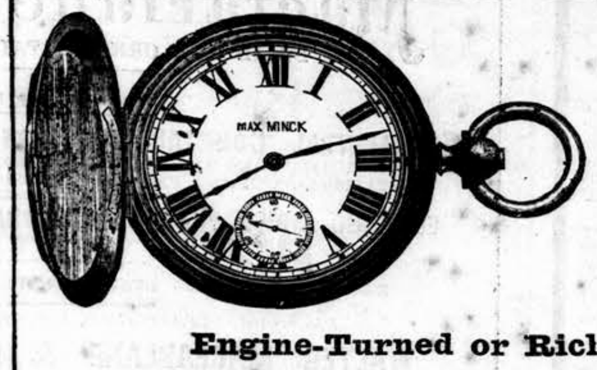
THIS SPECIAL QUALITY OF HARMONIPHONE CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED FROM

THE SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.



JUST RECEIVED!
A CONSIGNMENT OF RARE
AND
SPECIAL BARGAINS
FROM MOST FAMOUS MAKERS.
KEYLESS ACTION,
FULL JEWELLED.
ALL GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

Engine-Turned or Richly Engraved.

Gold Filled Case, Crystal Open Face	... ...	Rs. 125
Ditto Hunter Case	... ... Rs. 130 to	„ 150
Ditto Demi-Hunter Case	... ...	„ 140

NOTE.—These Gold Filled Cases are of the same quality of metal, SOLID THROUGHOUT. Guaranteed equal to 18-carat gold in appearance, and not to change colour or tarnish in wear.

Sterling Silver Case, Crystal Open Face	... ...	Rs. 65
Ditto Hunter Case	... ...	„ 75
Ditto Demi-Hunter Case	... ...	„ 80

The whole of the above are of specially strong manufacture, made to our special order, with all the latest improvements.

MAX MINCK & Co., Lahore and Simla.
Illustrated Price List of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, etc., free on application.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

THE MODERN "JUDGMENT OF PARIS."

(PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.)

Pears

THE
ONLY
GOLD MEDAL
ever awarded solely for Toilet Soap at any International Exhibition in the World.

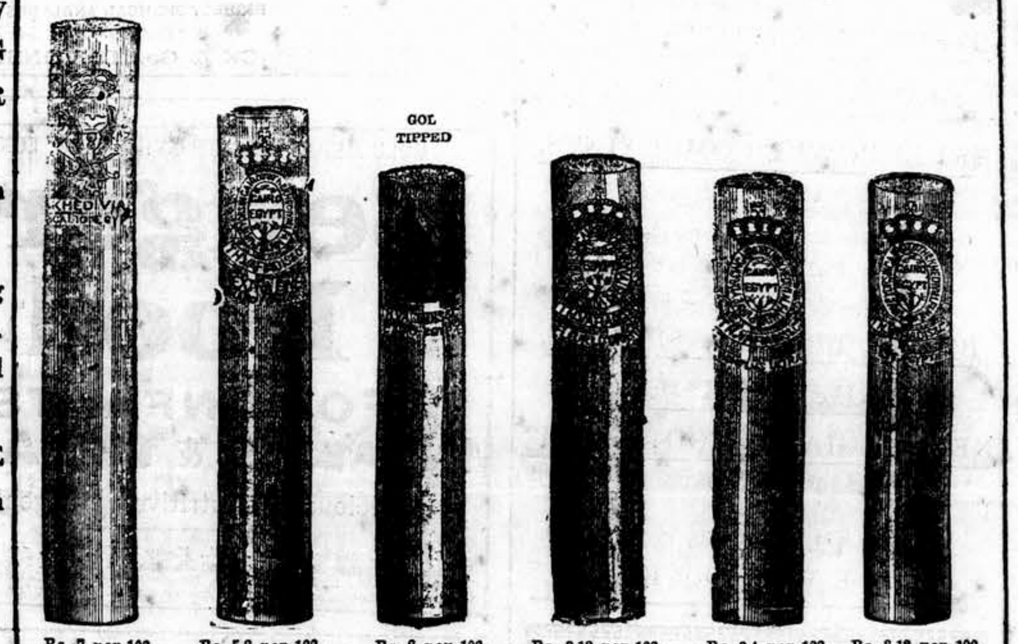
TWENTY
Highest Awards,
representing the consensus of Opinion of more than 100 Analysts and Soapmakers.

THE ZENITH OF
MESSRS. THEODORO VAFIADIS & Co.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

Smoked and known by every officer and gentleman throughout India and all over the world. They are highly recommended and approval by every one as the only genuine which have come out to India.

Purveyors to the Khedivial family at Cairo (Egypt) and to all Regimental Mess and Clubs throughout the world.

Our well-known brands are the favourites of the Regimental Mess and Clubs throughout India.



Rs. 7 per 100. Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 8 per 100. Rs. 3-12 per 100. Rs. 3-4 per 100. Rs. 2-12 per 100.

The above illustrations show the exact sizes and lentghs of the brands of Cigarettes manufactured by us, and the marks thereon. They are the only genuine and high-class Egyption Cigarettes made of pure and unadulterated tobacco of good flavour. They are of excellent quality throughout.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

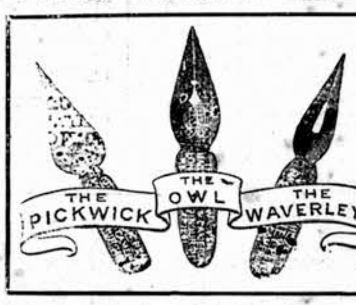
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS.

Recommended by 3007 Newspapers.

"They are a Treasure."
Standard.

Sold by all Stationers.



They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure."
Standard.

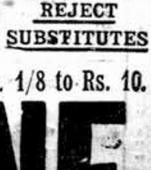
"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen."
Court Journal.

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value."
Engineer.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FREEMAN'S



REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

DISINFECT WITH

"SANITAS" DISINFECTING POWDER

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

"SANITAS" POWDER is non-poisonous and fragrant, and generates (by slow evaporation) the active oxygenated and aromatic healthful vapours of Pine and Eucalyptus Forests.

1.—Place in saucers about the room.
2.—Keep about a table-spoonful in all chamber utensils.
3.—Keep a tin for use in every closet.
4.—Sprinkle it over all drains twice a week.
5.—Place about a table-spoonful in all spittoons.
6.—Sprinkle it freely about stables, kennels, cow sheds, pig sties, poultry houses, rabbit hutches, farm yards, market places, factories, urinals, ash bins, &c.
7.—For disinfecting walls, ceilings, cattle trucks and slaughter-houses, make the powder into a wash or milk by admixture with water and apply it in that form.
8.—Use it for scrubbing the floors of hospitals and workhouses, and the decks of ships.

PRICE OF THIS TIN,
1/-

THE SANITAS CO., LTD.,
THREE COLT LANE,
BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.

"'Sanitas' is a valuable disinfectant, having certain advantages over all others."—MEDICAL PRESS & CIRCULAR.
"'Sanitas' now enjoys general favour as a disinfectant."—LANCET.
"'Sanitas' has met with wide recognition and approval."—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Pamphlet will be sent Free on application to the Office of this Paper, or to
BATHGATE & CO., Chemists, CALCUTTA.

ARTIFICIAL PERFUMES.
CAUTION!

Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON warn their customers against the **Artificial Chemical** Perfumes at present so extensively offered. Though strong they are *nasty*, and from a hygienic point of view their use is to be strongly deprecated.

ATKINSON'S "NATURAL" PERFUMES are made from flowers, and possess all their natural fresh sweetness. They cannot be surpassed either in delicacy or strength.

ATKINSON'S "WHITE ROSE."
"A charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Botanic Medicine Co.,
3, New Oxford-street,
London, W.C.

"A CHARMING SCENT."
H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE.

"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."
Delightfully and delicately fragrant.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
ATKINSON'S IS THE ONLY GENUINE
Perfume, Toilet Powder, Soap, Tooth Powder, Sachets, & all other specialities with this "charming" odour, of all Dealers throughout the World & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

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